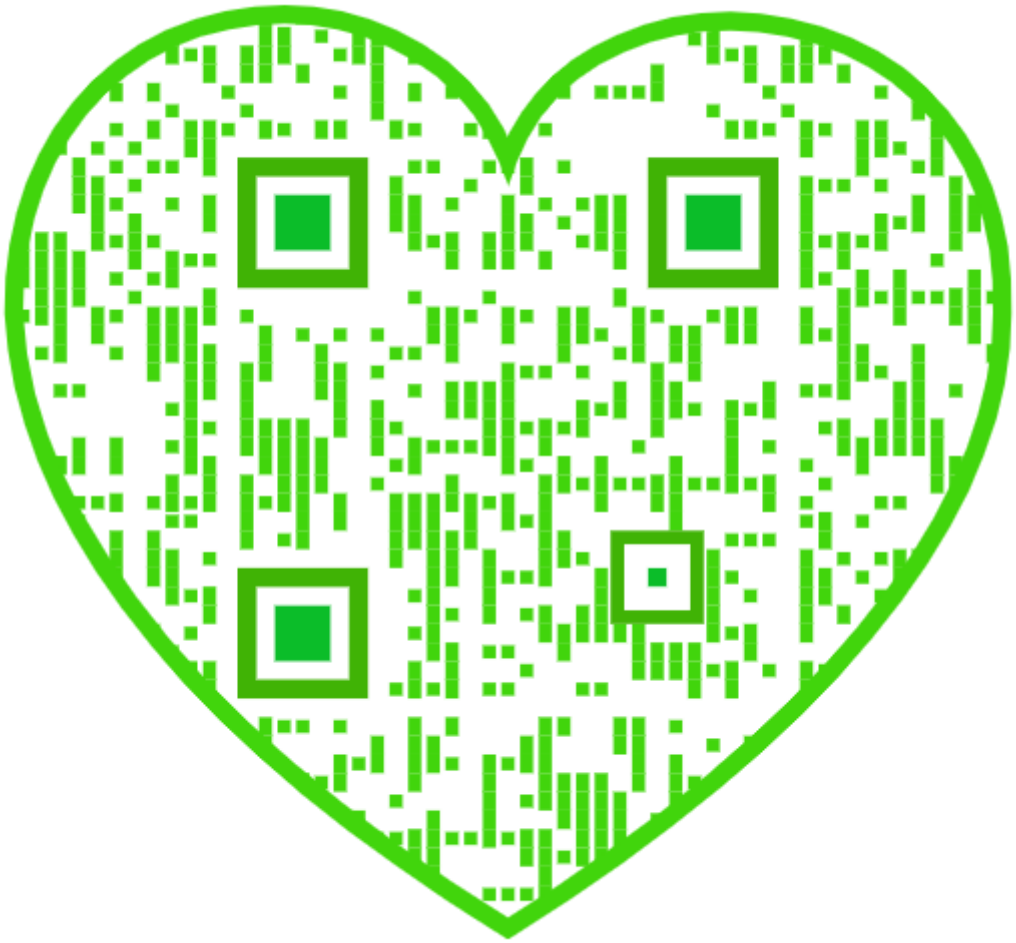

ELEMENTS

OF

BOTANY.

PART II.

TERMS OF THE SCIENCE.

BY

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TERMS OF BOTANY.

PLANTS ARE OF THREE KINDS.

Kinds of Plants. Vide Plate 1.

1. HERBS, as the *Tulip* (TULIPA).
2. SHRUBS, as the *Lilac* (SYRINGA).
3. TREES, any Tree.

These possess,

I. A ROOT, an organ nourishing the plant.

These are of two sorts,

Sorts. Vide Pl. 2.

4. Common (communis) shooting into the ground; or,
5. Parasitical (parasitica) not fixing in the earth, as the VISCUM, *Missletoe.*

Roots take a three-fold division; being either,

Kinds. Vide Pl. 3.

6. Fibrous (fibrosa) composed of fibres;
7. Bulbous (bulbosa) fleshy, fibres at bottom; or,
8. Tuberous (tuberosa) fleshy, fibres on the side or top.

Varying in Duration.

1. *Duration.*

9. Annual (annua) perishing within the year.
10. Biennial (biennis) flowering the second year, and then perishing.

1. *Duration.* 11. Perennial (perennis) surviving many years.

Fibrous roots are,

2. *Figure.* Vide Pl. 4.

12. Fibrous (fibrosa) consisting entirely of filaments, as *Field Madder* (RUBIA PEREGRINA).

13. Articulate (articulata) intercepted with joints, as *Marsh Trefoil* (MENYANTHES TRIFOLIATA).

14. Repent (repens) creeping and then germinating, as *Wild Marjoram* (ORIGANUM VULGARE).

15. Horizontal (horizontalis) running in an horizontal direction, opposed to a fusiform, as *Common Vervain* (VERBENA OFFICINALIS).

16. Ramose (ramosa) having branches subdivided, as *trees.*

17. Fusiform (fusiformis) in the most simple manner tapering, as *Water Gipsywort.*

18. Premorse (præmorsa) as if cut off at the apex, as *Primrose* (PRIMULA).

Bulbous Roots are,

Vide Pl. 5.

19. Solid (solida) of one solid substance, as *Spring Crocus* (CROCUS VERNUS).

20. Scaly *(Squamosa)* having scales, as *White Lily* (LILIUM ALBUM).

21. Coated (tunicata) having coats or tunicks, as the *Onion.*

Grumous roots are,

Vide Pl. 6.

22. Round (globosa) nearly round, as *Turnip* (BRASSICA RAPA).
23. Oblong (oblonga) oblong, as *Wood Anemone* (ANEMONE NEMOROSA).
24. Dentate (dentata) having the appearance of teeth, as *Tooth-wort* (DENTARIA).
25. Tuberous (tuberosa) the fleshy parts connected to the base by threads, (opposed to 28) as *Pœony* (PŒONIA).
26. Palmate (palmata) fleshy and lobed, as the *Palmated Orchises.*
27. Twin (testiculata) two together, as in some of the *Orchises.*
28. Grumous (grumosa) or Fascicular, as in the *Ranunculus.*
29. Knotty (nodosa) having points, as *Cat's-tail.*
30. Granulated (granulata) sprinkled with fleshy particles as *Saxifrage* (SAXIFRAGA GRANULATA).

II. TRUNK *(Truncus)* is the organ which multiplies the plant.

1. *Kinds.*
Vide Pl. 7.

31. Stem (caulis) the trunk elevating the fructification and leaves, as *trees*, *shrubs*, and most *herbs.*
32. Culm (culmus) belonging to *grasses.*
33. Scape (scapus) elevating the fructification, and not the leaves, as the NARCISSUS.

Trunks.

34. Stipe (stipes) the trunk passing into the leaves, used also to express the pillar in the *mushroom.*

2. *Duration.* Vide Pl. 8.

35. Herbaceous (herbaceus) annual, not woody, as *Plantain* (PLANTAGO).

36. Somewhat shrubby (suffruticosus) permanent at the base, the branches yearly withering, as *Raspberry* (RUBUS IDÆUS).

37. Shrubby (fruticosus) perennial, with many stems, as *Red Currant* (RIBES RUBRA).

38. Arboreous (arboreus) perennial, with a simple stock, as trees (vide Fig. 17, Plate 7).

3. *Substance.*

39. Solid (solidus) full internally.

40. Pithy (inanis) spongy with an internal medulla, as ALCEA ROSEA.

41. Fistulous (fistulosus) tubular within.

4. *Direction.* Vide Pl. 9.

42. Erect (erectus) almost rising in the perpendicular direction, as *Jagged-leaved Teasel* (DIPSACUS LACINEATUS).

43. Straight (strictus) quite perpendicular, without any bending, *same example.*

44. Rigid (rigidus) impatient of flexion, *ditto.*

45. Lax (laxus) freely bending in form of a bow, as *Marsh Zannichella* (ZANNICHELLA PALUSTRIS).

46. Oblique (obliquus) departing from the perpendicular, or horizontal line, as *Common Golden Rod* (SOLIDAGO VIRGA AUREA).

Trunks.

47. Ascending (ascendens) rising upwards in the form of a bow, as *Officinal Salvia* (SALVIA OFFICINALIS).

48. Declined (declinatus) descending in the bow form, as ANDRACHNE TELEPHOIDES.

49. Incurved (incurvatus) nodding inwards, as *Many-flowered Solomon's Seal* (CONVALLARIA MULTIFLORA).

50. Nodding (nutans) reflexed outward at the apex, as *Nodding Sage* (SALVIA NUTANS.)

Vide Pl. 10. *(Direction.)*

51. Diffuse (diffusus) with spreading branches, as *Yellow Fumitory* (FUMARIA LUTEA).

52. Procumbent (procumbens) weak, resting on the ground, as *Common Cucumber* (CUCUMIS SALIVA).

53. Stoloniferous (stoloniferus) throwing suckers from the root, as the STRAWBERRY (FRAGRARIA VESCA).

54. Sarmentous (sarmentosus) rooting with filiform joints, as the *Common Grape* (VITIS VINIFERA).

55. Repent (repens) resting on the ground, and throwing out roots, as the *Strawberry*.

56. Rooting (radicans) fixing itself with strong lateral roots, as *Ash-leaved Trumpet-flower* (BIGNONIA RADICANS).

Trunks.
Vide Pl. 11.
(Direction.)

57. Geniculate (geniculatus) intercepted with knots, as *Common Missletoe* (VISCUM ALBUM).

58. Zig-zag (flexuosus) from bud to bud, shooting here and there, as *Rough Bindweed* (SMILAX ASPERA).

59. Climbing (scandens) seeking an height, and supported in its progress.

60. Twisting (volubilis) spirally ascending by other bodies.

To the right (dextrorsum) from the right to the left, as the *Convolvulus.*

To the left (sinistrorsum) from the left to the right, as the *Hop* (HUMULUS LUPULUS).

4. *Figure.*
Vide Pl. 12.

61. Round (teres) destitute of angles, as *Dandelion* (LEONTODON TARAXACUM).

62. Semicircular (Semiteres) flat on this side, on the other somewhat circular, as *Belladonna Lily* (LILIUM BELLADONNA).

63. Compressed (compressus) having the two lateral sides flat, as *Aloe-leaved Water Soldier* (STRATIOTES ALOIDES).

64. Two-edged (anceps) having the opposite angles somewhat acute, as *Perforated St. John's-wort* (HYPERICUM PERFORATUM).

65. Angular (angularis) longitudinally excavated with more than two hol-

Trunks.

low angles, as *Hollow-stalked Monarda* (MONARDA FISTULOSA).

Acute-angled (acutangulus) &c. from the figure of the angles.

Vide Pl. 13. *(Figure.)*

66. Three-sided (trigonus) having three longitudinal prominent angles, as *Sharp-pointed Club-rush* (SCIRPUS MUCRONATUS).

67. Triquetrous (triqueter) having three sides exactly flat.

Five-angled, six-angled, eight angled, many-angled, as MONARDA FISTULARIS, CACTUS PENTAGONUS, CACTUS HEXANGULARIS, CACTUS HEPTANGULARIS, CACTUS REPTANS, CACTUS MELOCACTUS.

5. *Cloathing.* Vide Pl. 14.

68. Naked (nudus) opposed to No. *55*, as CASSYTHA BACCIFERA.

69. Leafless (aphyllus) destitute of leaves.

70. Leafy (foliatus) having foliage, as biennial *Tree Primrose* (ÆNOTHERA BIENNIS).

71. Vaginate, or sheathed (vaginatus) surrounded with the sheaths of leaves, as *Officinal Rhubarb* (RHEUM PALMATUM.)

72. Scaly (squamosus) sprinkled with scales, as POLYPODIUM ACULEATUM.

73. Imbricated (imbricatus) so covered with scales, as to leave no nakedness, as *Common House-leek* (SEMPERVIVUM TECTORUM).

Trunks.
6. *Superficies.*
Vide Pl. 15.

74. Corked (suberosus) clothed with a soft exterior cortex, and elastic, as the *Cork Tree* (QUERCUS SUBER).

75. Chinky (rimosus) the exterior cortex going naturally into fissures, as *Common Oak* (QUERCUS ROBUR).

76. Tunicated (tunicatus) cloathed with membranes, as *Common Birch Tree* (BETULA ALBA.)

77. Even (lævis) an equal superficies, as *Buck-wheat* (POLYGONUM FAGOPYRUM).

78. Striated(striatus) marked with the finest hollow lines (ARUM MACULATUM).

79. Furrowed (sulcatus) hollowed with deep lines, as the *Bulbous Ranunculus* (RANUNCULUS BULBOSUS).

80. Smooth (glaber) having a slippery superficies (Vide No. 213), as the *Flowering Rush* (BUTOMUS UMBELLATUS).

81. Rough (scaber) made rough with eminent points, somewhat stiff (Vide No. 239), as the *Jagged-leaved Rudbeckia* (RUDBECKIA LACINIATA).

82. Muricated (muricatus) sprinkled with subulate points, as CACTUS PARASITICUS.

Vide Pl. 16.
(Superficies.

83. Tomentose (tomentosus) cloathed with interlacing hairs (villi) not discernible (Vide No. 234), as the *Great Mullein* (VERBASCUM THAPSUS).

Trunks.

84. Villous (villosus) covered with soft hairs (pili) (Vide No. 233), as *Hairy Inula* (INULA HIRTA).

85. Hispid (hispidus) sprinkled with rigid bristles (setæ) (Vide No. 240), as *Jagged-leaved Teasel* (DIPSACUS LACINIATUS).

86. Prickly (aculeatus) armed with prickles (aculei) (Vide No. 241), as the *Dog Rose* (ROSA CANINA).

87. Thorny (spinosus) armed with thorns (spini) (Vide No. 382), as the *Sloe* (PRUNUS SPINOSA).

Vide Pl. 17. *(Superficies).*

88. Stinging (urens) defended with stings (stimuli) (Vide No. 389), as *Common Nettle* (URTICA DIOICA).

89. Stipuled (stipulatus) marked with stipules (Vide No. 289), as the *Everlasting Pea* (LATHYRUS LATIFOLIA).

90. Membranous (membranaceus) flattened in the manner of a leaf, *ditto.*

91. Bulbiferous (bulbiferus) bearing bulbs (Vide No. 648), as the *Bulb-bearing Lily.*

7. *Composition.* Vide Pl. 18.

92. Knotless (enodis) continued without joints, as the *Bullrush* (SCIRPUS LACUSTRIS).

93. Most simple (simplissimus) scarce any branches, as *Perennial Mercury* (MERCURIALIS PERENNIS).

94. Simple (simplex) extended in a continued series towards the apex, as

Trunks.

Greater Stich-wort (STELLARIA HOLOSTEA).

95. Intire (integer) most simple with branches scarcely narrowing, as *Common Birth-wort* (ARISTOLOCHIA CLEMATITIS).

96. Jointed (articulatus) jointed, with joints between (geniculatus internodis), as *Yellow-spined Indian Fig* (CACTUS TUNA).

Vide Pl. 19. *(Composition.)*

97. Proliferous (prolifer) only emitting branches from the centre of the apex, as *Scotch Fir* (PINUS SILVESTRIS).

98. Dichotomous, or forked (dichotomus) always dividing into two, as *Missletoe* (VISCUM ALBUM).

99. Brachiated (brachiatus) the branches opposite, crossing, as *Yellow-flowered Clusia* (CLUSIA FLAVA).

100. Subramous (subramosus) with few lateral branches, as SAURURUS CERNUUS.

101. Branched (ramosus) many lateral branches, as CHEIRANTHUS INCANUS.

102. Much branched (ramosissimus) with many branches heaped without order, as the *Apple* (PYRUS MALUS).

Vide Pl. 20. *(Composition.)*

103. Twiggy, or rod-like (virgatus) the small branches weak and unequal, as *Strawberry Blite* (BLITUM).

Trunks.

104. Paniculate (paniculatus) branches variously subdivided, as *Oat* (AVENA.)

105. Fastigiate (fastigiatus) branches of an unequal height, as ANDROSACE.

106. Spreading, patent (patens) forming an acute angle, as *Fennel* (*Anethum fæniculatum*) (Vide No. 131).

107. Diverging (divaricatus) making an obtuse angle (Vide No. 163), as *Coffee* (COFFEA).

III. BRANCHES, parts of the Trunk, or Stem.

1. *Disposition.* Vide. Pl. 21.

108. Alternate (alterni) springing like steps about the trunk (Vide No. 113), as *Great yellow Wolf's-bane*, (ACONITUM LYCOTONUM.)

109. Two-rowed (distichi) pointing two ways although every where inserted (Vide No. 114), as the *Polypody*.

110. Spread or scattered (sparsi) having no determinate disposition (Vide No. 116), as *Butcher's Broom* (RUSCUS ACULEATUS).

111. Crowded (conferti) numerous, nearly concealing the whole trunk (Vide No. 117) as *Common Cypress* (CUPRESSUS SEMPERVIRENS.)

112. Opposite (oppositi) placed in pairs cross-ways (Vide No. 124), as *Hollow-stalked Monarda* (MONARDA FISTULOSA).

Branches. Vide. Pl. 22. *(Disposition and Direction.)*

113. Verticillate (verticillati) several, surrounding the trunk at the joints, as *Water Plantain* (ALISMA PLANTAGO).

2. Direction.

114. Erect (erecti) nearly perpendicular, as the *Poplar* (POPULUS).

115. Compact (coarctati) almost incumbent towards the summit, as the *Laurestine* (VIBURNUM TINUS).

116. Divergent (divergentes) going off from the trunk at right angles, as the *Common Oak* (QUERCUS ROBUR).

117. Divaricate (divaricati) going off with an obtuse angle, *ditto.*

Vide Pl. 23. *(Direction.)*

117. Deflexed (deflexi) bent back in the manner of a bow, as *Weeping Willow* (SALIX BABILONICA.)

118. Reflexed (reflexi) depending perpendicularly, as *Yellow flowered Clusia* (CLUSIA FLAVA).

119. Retroflexed (retroflexi) bent this way and that, as *Buck-thorn* (RHAMNUS CATHARTICUS.)

120. Fulcrate (fulcrati) furnished with a fulcrum or prop (Vide No. 287), as the *Indian Fig-tree* (FICUS BENGHALENSIS.)

IV. LEAVES, organs of motion of the plant.

1. Place. Vide Pl. 24.

121. Radical (radicale) sitting upon the root, as *Dandelion* (LEONTODON TARAXICUM.)

Leaves.

122. Cauline (caulinum) inserted on the stem, as PARTHENIUM.

123. Rameal (rameum) placed upon the branches, *ditto.*

124. Axillary (axillare) inserted at the base of the branch, *ditto.*

125. Floral (florale) nearest to the flower, as the *Radish* (RAPHANUS).

2. *Number*, as one (unicum) two (duo) three (tria) few (pauca) many (plurima).

3. *Situation.*

126. Alternate (alterna) placed like steps for climbing along the branch, as *African Kiggelaria*, (KIGGELARIA AFRICANA).

127. Two-rowed (disticha) pointing from two sides of the branch, although everywhere inserted, as *Deciduous Cypress* (CUPRESSUS DISTICHA).

128. Bifarious (bifaria) only springing from the two opposite sides of the branch, as *Norway Spruce* (PINUS ABIES).

129. Scattered (sparsa) placed without any certain order, as *Myrtle-leaved Milk-wort* (POLYGALA MYRTIFOLIA).

130. Crowded (conferta) many, nearly concealing the whole branch or stem, as *Common Yew* (TAXUS BACCIFERA).

131. Imbricated (imbricata) covering half of each other in turn, as *Common Cypress* (CUPRESSUS SEMPERVIRENS).

Leaves.

132. Fasciculate (fasciculata) many, proceeding from the same point at the joints of the branches, as *Common Larch* (PINUS LARIX).

133. Two together (Bina) PINUS LARIX, three together (terna), &c. as PINUS TÆDA, in fives, (quinta) as PINUS STROBULUS or (querna), according to the number of the joints of the branches, and so on.

Vide Pl. 25. *(Situation.)*

134. Confluent (confluentia) cohering with each other at the base, as *Austrian Lovage* (LIGUSTICUM AUSTRIACUM).

135. Approximate (approximata) coming very near each other, as *Common Yew* (TAXUS BACCIFERA).

136. Remote (remota) distant from each other, as BYTTNERIA MICROPHYLLA.

137. Opposite (opposita) placed in pairs cross-ways, as *Dog's-bane* (APOCYNUM).

138. Dicussated (decussata) so disposed opposite, that the branches, the tops being viewed, display four rows, as *Common Bastard Balm* (MELITTIS MELISSOPYLLUM).

139. Stellate (stellata) more than two leaves going around the stem; with 3 leaves, as *Narrow-leaved Kalmia* (KALMIA ANGUSTIFOLIA), 4 leaved, as *Campion* (CUCUBULUS STELLATUS), 6

Leaves.

leaves, as *Madder* (RUBIA TINCTORUM).

4. *Direction.* Vide Pl. 26.

140. Erect (erectum) nearly rising perpendicularly, as *Late-flowered Chrysanthemum* (CHRYSANTHEMUM SEROTINUM).

141. Straight (strictum) altogether perpendicular, without bending.

142. Rigid (rigidum) impatient of flexion, as the *Yellow-flowered Side-saddle Flower* (SARRACENIA FLAVA).

143. Appressed (adpressum) by its disk approaching to the stem, as *Mithridate Mustard* (THLASPI CAMPESTRE).

144. Spreading (patens) sitting at right angles to the stem, as *Oleander Rose-bay* (NERIUM OLEANDER).

145. Horizontal (horizontale) going off from the stem at right angles, as *Strong-scented Lettuce* (LACTUCA VIROSA).

146. Assurgent (assurgens) archwise erect, first declining, and then erect at the apex.

147. Inflexed (inflexum) arched upwards towards the apex, as *Quill-leaved Fig-Marygold* (MESEMBRYANTHEMUM CALAMIFORME).

148. Reclined (reclinatum) bent back, so that the arch is lower than the base, with the apex ascending, as *Common*

Leaves.

Strawberry Blite (BLITUM VULGARE).

149. Recurved (recurvatum) bent back, so that the bow looks above, *ditto.*

150. Revolute (revolutum) recurved spirally, as *Sweet William* (DIANTHUS BARBATUS).

151. Depending (dependens) looking straight to the earth, as HEDYSARUM.

152. Oblique (obliquum) with the base looking to the heavens, with the apex, to the horizon, as *Persian Fritillary* (FRITILLARIA PERSICA).

153. Adverse (adversum) the upper surface looking towards the south, not the heaven, as *Narrow-leaved Ginger* (AMOMUM ZINGIBER).

154. Vertical (verticale) obverse, so that the region of the base comes out narrower than the region of the apex, *vertical ovate*, as *Common Water Pimpernel* (SAMOLUS VALERANDI); and *cordate*, as *Common Wood Sorrel* (OXALIS ACETOSELLA).

155. Resupinate (resupinatum) the upper surface becoming the inferior, or *vice versa*, as SPOT-FLOWERED ALSTRÆMERIA.

156. Submersed (submersum) hid under the surface of the water, as *Marsh*

Leaves.

Water Violet (HOTTONIA PALUSTRIS).

157. Swimming (natans) lying upon the surface of the water, as *Broad-leaved Pond-weed* (POTAMOGETON NATANS).

158. Rooting (radicans) throwing out roots, as *Rooting-leaved Spleenwort* (ASPLENIUM RHIZOPHYLLUM).

5. *Insertion.* Vide Pl. 27.

159. Petiolate, or Petioled (petiolatum) with a petiole, inserted at the base, as *Peltated Stork's-bill* (PELARGONIUM PELTATUM).

160. Peltate (peltatum) the petiolus inserted into the disk of the leaf, *ditto.*

161 Sessile (sessile) sitting immediately on the stem, without a petiolus, as *Entire-leaved Parthenium* (PARTHENIUM INTEGRIFOLIUM).

162. Adnate (adnatum) joined by the upper surface to the base of the branch, as *Persian Fritillary* (FRITILLARIA PERSICA).

163. Coadunate (coadunatum) several connected with each other, as *Dark-purple Rhubarb* (RHEUM ATROPURPUREUM).

164. Decurrent (decurrens) the base of the leaf extended downwards along the stem, as *Decurrent Bell-flower* (CAMPANULA DECURRENS).

165. Embracing (complexicaule) going round the stem by the base, as

Leaves.

Jersey Everlasting (GNAPHALIUM LUTEO-ALBUM).

166. Perfoliate (perfoliatum) surrounding the stem transversely with its base, nor gaping before, as *Perfoliate Eupatorium* (EUPATORIUM PERFOLIATUM).

167. Connate (connata) pairs of opposite leaves conjoined on both sides of their base, as *Jagged-leaved Teasel* (DIPSACUS LACINIATUS).

168. Sheathing (vaginans) the base forming a tube and cloathing the stem, as *Indian Reed* (CANNA INDICA).

6. *Figure.* Vide Pl. 28.

169. Round (orbiculare) quite round, as *Small Indian Cress* (TROPÆOLUM MINUS).

Roundish (subrotundum) approaching the orbicular figure, as the *Sumach* (RHUS).

170. Ovate (ovatum) the longitudinal diameter exceeds the transverse; the base a segment of a circle, with the apex narrower, as *Hottentot Cherry* (CASSINE MAUROCENIA); sometimes the thick end is reversed, as *Common Water Pimpernel* (SAMOLUS VALERANDI).

171. Oval (ovale) an oblong ovate, both ends being equally round, as *American Mammea* (MAMMEA AMERICANA).

172. Oblong (oblongum) the longitudinal

Leaves.

diameter many times overcoming the tranverse, as EUPHORBIA LATHEROIDES.

173. Parabolic (parabolicum) getting towards the apex gradually narrower, as *Shrubby Horehound* (MANUBIUM PSEUDO-DICTAMNUS).

174. Cuneiform, or wedge-shaped (cuneiforme) gradually towards the base narrowing, as CRASSULA PORTULACOIDES.

175. Spatulate (spatulatum) roundish (vide 169) with a narrow linear base, as *Canary House-leek* (SEMPERVIVUM CANARIENSE).

176. Rounded (rotundatum) destitute of angles, as *Melon* (CUCUMIS MELO).

177. Lanceolate (lanceolatum) oblong, lessening at both extremities, as *Hemp Dog's-bane* (APOCINUM CANNABINUM).

178. Elliptical (ellipticum) lanceolate, but with the breadth of an ovate leaf, as *Two-coloured Fig-Marygold* (MESEMBRYANTHEMUM BICOLOR).

179. Linear (lineare) equal every where in breadth, if pointed, subulate (subulare), as *Belladonna Lily* (LILIUM BELLADONNA).

180. Acerose (acerosum) linear, (vide 179) permanent, as *Scotch Fir* (PINUS SYLVESTRIS).

Leaves.

7. *Angles.*

181. Entire (integrum) undivided, destitute of any division.

182. Triangular (triangulare) from the number of angles, as *Great Shrubby Orach* (ATRIPLEX HALIMUS); three-sided, triquetrum, as *Flowering Rush* (BUTOMUS UMBELLATUS); four-angled, as *Field Horsetail* (EQUISETUM CAMPESTRE).

183. Deltoid (deltoideum) rhomboid (vide 183) with four angles, of which the lateral ones are less distant from the base than the others, as *Great Shrubby Orach* (ATRIPLEX HALIMUS); five-angles (pentangulare), as *Peltated Geranium* (PELARGONIUM PELTATUM).

184. Rhomboid (rhombeum) of the form of a rhomb, as *Rhombus-leaved Sida* (SIDA RHOMBOIDEUM).

185. Trapeziform (trapeziforme) in the form of a trapezium, as *Maidenhair* (ADEANTHUM).

8. *Sinuses.*
Vide Pl. 29.

186. Cordate (cordatum) subovate, cut out in the base with a sinus, without posterior angles, as *Common Black Bryony* (TAMUS COMMUNIS); and *Cordato-Sagittate*, as *Buck-wheat* (POLYGONUM FAGOPYRUM).

187. Reniform (reniforme) roundish, cut out with a sinus at the base without posterior acute angles, as *European Asarabacca* (ASARUM EUROPÆUM).

Leaves.

188. Lunate (Lunatum) roundish cut out with a sinus at the base with posterior acute angles, as *Passion-flower* (PASSIFLORA LUNATA).

189. Sagittate (sagittatum) triangular, divided into posterior acute angles, as *Common Arrow-head* (SAGITTARIA SAGITTIFOLIA).

190. HASTATE (hastatum) sagittate (vide 187) divided into posterior angles, projecting laterally, as *Sweet-scented Cacalea* (CACALEA SUAVEOLENS).

191. Runcinate (runcinatum) pinnatifid (vide 199) so that, the lobes convex before, behind are transverse (concave) as *Common Dandelion* (LEONTODON TARAXACUM).

192. Panduriform (panduriforme) oblong, with the sides below narrowed, as *Dock* (RUMEX PULCHER).

193. Cleft, or bifid (sissum) divided into two parts by linear sinuses, with margins straight, as *Climbing Mountain Ebony* (BAUHINIA SCANDENS); also *three-cleft*, or trifid, and *many cleft*, as the BULBOUS RANUNCULUS.

194. Lobed (lobatum) divided to the middle, making distinct segments, as *Common Maple* (ACER CAMPESTRIS).

195. Two, five-cleft, &c. (bi-quinquefidum) according to the number of fissures—

Leaves.

three-lobed, as LAURUS SAXIFRAGA; and *five-lobed*, as HUMULUS LUPULUS.

Vide Pl. 30.

196. Partite (partitum) divided nearly to the base, faintly lobed, difform, 3, 4, 5, and much parted.

197. Palmate (palmatum) divided beyond the middle into nearly equal lobes, as *Blue Passion-flower* (PASSIFLORA CŒRULEA).

198. Lyrate (lyratum) divided transversely into laciniæ, of which the inferior ones are less and more remote, as *Winter Cress* (ERYSIMUM BARBAREA).

199. Pinnatifid (pinnatifidum) transversely divided into horizontal and oblong laciniæ; as *Star-thistle Centaury* (CENTAUREA CALCITRAPA).

200. Sinuated (sinuatum) having dilated sinuses on the sides, as *Common Oak* (QUERCUS ROBUR).

201. Laciniated (laciniatum) cut into segments variously and indeterminately, as *Bee Larkspur* (DELPHINIUM ELATUM).

202 Squarrose (squarrosum) divided into elevated segments, not parallel to the plane of the leaf, as ALOE DISTICHA.

9. *Margin.*

Vide Pl. 31.

203. Very intire (integerrimum) the margin linear, nor in the least cut, as

Leaves.

Brompton Stock (CHEIRANTHUS INCANUS).

204. Crenate (crenatum) the margin cut with incisions, without regard to the extremities, as *Shrubby Bramble* (RUBUS FRUTICOSUS); *obtusely*, as BETONICA; *acutely*, as SAXIFRAGE; *sawed-crenate*, as *entire leaved Parthenium.*

205. Serrated (serratum) all the incisions looking at the extremity, *acutely*, as *Perennial Mercury* (MERCURIALIS PERENNIS); *obtusely*, as *Black Stinking Horehound* (BALLOTA NIGRA); *inversely*, as DANDELION.

206. Ciliated (ciliatum) having parallel longitudinal setæ at the margin, as SEDUM ALBUM.

207. Dentate, or toothed (dentatum) with remote spreading points along the margin, as BLITUM VIRGATUM.

208. Thorny (spinosum) having subulate rigid points at the margin, as *Spiny Acanthus* (ACANTHUS SPINOSUS).

209. Cartilaginous (cartilagineum) having a subosseous margin, as *London Pride* (SAXIFRAGA UMBROSA.)

210. Repand (repandum) having a flexuose margin, yet flat.

211. Jagged (lacerum) the margin variously divided, with different shaped segments, as *Hawkweed-leaved Groundsel* (SENECIO HIERACIFOLIUS).

Leaves.

212. Eroded (erosum) sinuated (Vide 200), with very small obtuse sinuses, and unequal laciniæ, as *Woolly Sage* (SALVIA ÆTHIOPS).

213. Dedalus (dædaleum) both flexuous and jagged.

10. *The Apex.* Vide Pl. 32.

214. Obtuse (obtusum) terminated within the segment of a circle, as *Obtuse-leaved Pepper* (PIPER OBTUSIFOLIUM).

215. Emarginate (emarginatum) terminated by a notch, as *Silver Fir* (PINUS PICEA).

216. Retuse (retusum) terminated with an evident obtuse sinus at top, as *Broad-leaved Hermannia*, (HERMANNIA LATIFOLIA); all round, as *Common Penny-wort* (HYDROCOTYLE VULGARIS); scarce perceptible, as *Yellow-flowered Clusia* (CLUSIA FLAVA).

217. Præmorse (præmorsum) terminated obtusely with unequal incisions, as CHAMÆROPS MITIS.

218. Truncated (truncatum) terminated by a transverse line, as *Common Tulip Tree* (LIRIODENDRON TULIPERA).

219. Acute (acutum) terminated by an acute angle, as *Hemp Dog's-bane* (APOCYNUM CANABINUM).

220. Cuspidate (cuspidatum) terminated by a setaceous point, as *Indian Fig* (FICUS RELIGIOSUS).

Leaves.

221. Mucronate (mucronatum) terminated by a prominent point, like an arrow, as *Rough Bind-weed* (SMILAX ASPERA); ending very *acute*, as *Tartarian Statice* (STATICE TARTARICA); *obtuse*, as *Canadian Asarabacca* (ASARUM CANIDENSE).

222. Cirrhose, or tendrilled (cirrhosum) ternated by a tendril, as *Superb Lily* (GLORIOSA SUPERBA).

11. *Surface.* Vide Pl. 33.

223. Upper surface (pagina superior) commonly points to the heaven, under surface (pagina inferior) to the earth.

224. Naked (nudum) destitute of hairs or bristles, as *Orange* (CITRUS AURANTIUM).

225. Smooth (glabrum) the surface slippery, *ditto*.

226. Shining (nitidum) a shining smoothness, as *Broad-leaved Orchis* (ORCHIS LATIFOLIA).

227. Lucid (lucidum) bright, as if illumined, as *Sweet-bay Laurel* (LAURUS NOBILIS).

228. Coloured (coloratum) any other colour than green, as *Three-coloured Amaranth* (AMARANTHUS TRICOLOR).

229. Nerved (nervosum) with most simple vessels running from the base to the apex, as ALISMA PALUSTRIS.

230. Three-nerved, (trinerve) having three

Leaves.

nerves meeting above the base of the leaf, as CLEANOTHUS AMERICANUS.

231. Triple-nerved (triplinerve) three nerves meeting this side the base of the leaf, as *Jerusalem Artichoke* (HELIANTHUS TUBEROSUS).

232. Nerveless (enerve) opposed to nerved (Vide 229), as *Climbing Butcher's-broom* (RUSCUS ANDROGYNUS).

233. Sheathed, or lined (lineatum) with depressed nerves, as GLORIOSA SUPERBA.

234. Striated (striatum) lightly hollowed with parallel lines, as *Sea Club-rush* (SCIRPUS MARITIMUS).

235. Furrowed (sulcatum) hollowed with deep lines, as *Iron-coloured Fox-glove* (DIGITALIS FERRUGINEA).

236. Veined (venosum) having vessels variously divided, as *Black Bryony* (TAMUS COMMUNIS).

237. Wrinkled (rugosum) filled with wrinkles, as *Officinal Sage* (SALVIA OFFICINALIS).

238. Bullate (bullatum) a wrinkled leaf (Vide No. 237.), with contracted veins, with the other side concave, as *Green-Tea* (THEA VIRIDIS).

239. Pitted (lacunosum) having a depressed disk among interspersed veins, as BRASSICA SUBAUDEA.

Leaves.

240. Veinless (avene) opposed to veiny (Vide No. 246).

241. Dotted, or punctate (punctatum) sprinkled with hollow points, as *Perforated St. John's-wort* (HYPERICUM PERFORATUM).

242. Pimpled, or papillous (papillatum) covered with fleshy points, as the *Ice plant* (MESEMBRYANTHEMUM CRYSTALLINUM).

243. Papulous (papulosum) covered vith vesicular points, as *Viper's Bugloss* (ECHIUM).

Vide Pl. 34.

244. Viscid (viscidum) covered with a tenacious humour, as *Clammy Groundsel* (SENECIO VISCOSUS).

245. Villous (villosum) covered with soft hairs, as *Villous Deadly Carrot* (THAPSIA VILLOSA).

246. Tomentose (tomentosum) covered with interwoven hairs, hardly to be discerned, as *Great Mullein* (VERBASCUM THAPSUS).

247. Silky, or sericeous (sericeum) covered with the softest hairs pressed close down, as *Silver Protea* (PROTEA ARGENTEA).

248. Woolly, or lanated (lanatum) cloathed as with a cobweb, the hairs spontaneously curling, as *Æthiopian Sage* (SALVIA ÆTHIOPS).

249. Bearded (barbatum) beset with parallel hairs, as the *Shrubby-bearded*

Leaves.

Mesembryanthemum (MESEM-BARBATUM).

250. Hairy, pilose (pilosum) covered with distinct elongated hairs, as *Pilose Hawkweed* (HIERACIUM PILOSUM).

251. Rough, scabrous (scabrum) defended with stiff projecting points, as the HOP.

252. Hispid (hispidus) sprinkled with rigid bristles, as *Bristly-stalked Mesembryanthemum* (MESEM-HISPIDUM).

253. Prickly (aculeatum) armed with prickles, as SOLANUM MAMMOSUM.

254. Strigose (strigose) armed with stiff lanceolate prickles, as ANCHUSA STRIGOSA;—*stinging* and *powdered* are added by some.

12. *Expansion.* Vide Pl. 35.

255. Flat (planum) having an equal superficies, as *Climbing Butcher's-broom* (RUSCUS ANDROGYNUS).

256. Channelled, or caniculate (caniculatum) hollowed above longitudinally with a deep furrow, as *Virginian Spiderwort* (TRADESCANTIA VIRGINIANA).

257. Concave (concavum) having a margin narrower than the disk, and the disk depressed, as PELARGONIUM PELTATUM.

258. Convex, having a margin narrower than the disk, with the disk elevated, as MARTYNEA PERENNIS.

259. Cowled, cuculated (cuculatum) the

Leaves.

sides conniving at the base, but dilated at the apex, as GERANIUM CUCULATUM.

260. Plaited, or plicate (plicatum) the disk alternately bent in acute folds, as *White Hellebore* (VERATRUM ALBUM).

261. Waved, or undulate (undulatum) the disk alternately bent in obtuse folds, as ALETRIS CAPENSIS.

262. Curled, or crisped (crispum) with a luxuriant margin, so that the disk comes out longer than its midriff, as *Curl-leaved Mallow* (MALVA CRISPA).

263. Perforated (perforatum) open cuts, as *Perforated Dragon* (DRACONTIUM PERTUSUM).

13. *Substance.* Vide Pl. 36.

264. Membranaceous (membranaceum) stiff, like parchment, as *Indian Reed* (CANNA INDICA).

265. Scariose (scariosum) the substance dry, and sonorous to the touch.

266. Gibbous (gibbum) both surfaces convex, from abundance of pulpy matter in the middle, as *Flat-leaved Cacalea* (CACALEA FICOIDES).

267. Round, cylindrical, or columnar (teres) nearly round, as the *Onion* (ALLIUM CEPA).

268. Depressed (depressum) pulpy, with the disk more flattened than the sides,

Leaves.

as *Depressed Mesembryanthemum* (MESEM-DEPRESSUM).

269. Compressed (compressum) pulpy, with sides more flattened than the disk, *Compressed Mesembryanthemum* (MESEM-COMPRESSUM).

270. Keeled (carinatum) the under part of the disk prominent, longitudinally, as ALOE DISTICHA.

271. Compact (compactum) composed of a solid substance, as *Compact Rhubarb* (RHEUM COMPACTUM).

272. Tubular (tubulosum) internally concave or hollow, as *Purple-flowered Side-saddle flower* (SARRACENIA PURPUREA).

273. Pulpy (pulposum) filled with a tenaceous material, as *Succotrine Aloe* (ALOE SUCCOTRINA).

274. Fleshy (carnosum) internally filled with a more solid pulp, as *Houseleek* (SEMPERVIVUM TECTORUM).

275. Three-sided, or triquetrous (triquetrum) three longitudinal sides in a subulate leaf, as *Flowering Rush* (BUTOMUS UMBELLATUS).

276. Two-edged, or ancipitate (anceps) with two prominent longitudinal angles, the disk somewhat convex, as BERMUDA SISYRINCHIUM.

277. Tongue-shaped, or lingulate (lingulatum) linear, fleshy, beneath convex, as ALOE DISTICHA.

Leaves.

288.*Sword-shaped, or ensiform, two-edged, gradually tapering from the base to the apex, as ALETRIS UVARIA.

289. Subulate, or awl-shaped (subulatum) linear at the base, and attenuated towards the apex, as MESEMBRYANTHEMUM BICOLOR.

290. Sabre-shaped, or acinaciform (acinaciforme) compressed, fleshy, one margin convexed, thin, the other more straight and thicker, as MESEM. ACINACIFORME.

291. Hatchet-shaped, or dolabriform (dolabriforme) compressed, roundish, outwardly gibbous, with the edge sharp and roundish beneath, as MESEM. DOLABRIFORME.

14. *Duration.* 292. Deciduous (deciduum) falling off at the end of one summer.

293. Caducous (caducum) falling off early, certainly not remaining a whole summer.

294. Persisting, permanent, or abiding, (persistens) not falling off at the end of summer.

295. Perennial (perenne) flourishing for many years.

296. Evergreen (sempervivens) flourishing at all times of the year.

* From page 27 to 32, there has been an error in the marking, as plate 33 has, by mistake of the engraver, been marked 34; hence, 10 must be added to all the numerals in those pages, to make the letter-press and plates correspond.

15. *Composition.* Compound, the petiole supporting more leaves than one.

Vide Pl. 38. 297. Jointed or articulate (articulatum) a leaf growing out of the apex of a leaf, as *Field Horse-tail* (EQUISETUM ARVENSE).

298. Conjugate (conjugatum) pinnate, with only two lateral leaflets, as *Everlasting Pea* (LATHYRUS LATIFOLIUS).

299. Digitate (digitatum) a simple petiole connecting several leaflets at the apex, as VITIS AGNUS CASTUS.

300. Binate (binatum) digitate, terminated by two leaflets, as GYPSOPHILA FABAGO; in *threes*, as CITISUS CAJAN, and RHUS LUCIDUM; in *fives*, as RUBUS FRUTICOSUS.

301. Pedate (pedatum) the petiole bifid, and connecting many leaflets by the inner side only, as *Dragon Arum* (ARUM DRACUNCULUS).

302. Pinnate (pinnatum) the petiole simple, connecting many leaflets to its sides.

303. Double-paired, two-paired, or bijugous (bijugum) as *Beech-leaved Mimosa* (M. FAGIFOLIA); thrice-paired (trijugum) as *oval-leaved Cassia* (C. TORA); four-paired (quadrijugum) as CASSIA FOLIATA; and so on.

Leaves.

a. Pinnate with an odd one (cum impari pinnatum) terminated by a single leaflet, as *Mountain Ash* (SORBUS AUCUPARIA).

b. Abruptly pinnate (abrupte pinnatum) neither terminates with a leaflet nor tendril, as *two-flowered Cassia* (C. BIFLORA).

c. Cirrhous or tendrilled (cirrhosum) when terminated by a tendril, as *Common Pea* (PISUM SATIVUM).

d. *Oppositely* (foliolis oppositis) the leaflets opposite, as CASSIA BIFLORA.

Vide Pl. 39.

e. Alternately (foliolis alternis), as AMORPHA INDIGOPHERA.

f. *Interruptedly* (foliis interruptis) the alternate leaflets smallest, as *Common Agrimony* (AGRIMONIA EUPATORIUM).

g. *Decursively* (foliis decursivis) having the leaflets running down the petiole, as GREAT HONEY FLOWER.

h. *Articulately*, as FRAGRARIA FRAGODA.

11. *Decompound.* Doubly compound, as RANUNCULUS BULBOSUS.

304. Bigeminate (bigeminum) the petiole dichotomous, connecting several leaflets at the apex, as *Four-leaved Mimosa* (MIMOSA UNGUIS CATI.)

305. Biternate (biternatum) twice ternate, as *Alpine Barrenwort* (EPIMEDIUM ALPINUM).

Leaves. Vide Pl. 40.

306. Bipinnate (bipinnatum) twice pinnate, as GUILANDINA DIOICA; ending *with an odd leaf, ditto.*

307. Tergeminate (tergeminum) triply-geminate, a bifid petiole bearing on each apex two leaflets, and moreover two leaflets at the fork of the common petiole, as RUTA GRAVEOLENS, and FUMARIA LUTEA *(Yellow Fumitory).*

308. Triternate (triternatum) thrice ternate, as ARALIA NUDICAULIS.

309. Tripinnate (tripinnatum) thrice pinnate.

PROPS *(Fulcra)* the appendage to Plants for their better sustentation.

310. Petiole (petiolus) the fulcre that supports the leaf.

311. Stipule (stipula) a scale standing at the base of nascent petioles.

312. Tendril, or cirrhus (cirrhus), a spiral filiform bond, by which a plant is fixed to another.

314. Pubescence (pubes) every kind of hairiness observed in plants.

315. Arms (arma) points driving away animals, lest they should injure the plant.

316. Bractea (bractea) the floral-leaf, in appearance differing from other leaves.

Props. 317. Peduncle (pedunculus) the fulcrum which supports the fructification.

PETIOLES *(Petioli)* Vide 310.

Varying in 1. *Figure.* Vide Pl. 41.

318. Linear (Linearis) every where of equal breadth, as the *Lemon* (CITRUS MEDICA).

319. Winged (alatus) dilated at the side, as the *Orange* (CITRUS AURANTIUM).

320. Club-shaped (clavatus) thicker towards the apex, as *Floating Water Caltrops* (TRAPA NATANS).

321. Membranous (membranaceus) flattened, as *Fennel* (ANETHUM FÆNICULUM).

322. Circular (teres) nearly round, as *Canada Moon-seed* (MENISPERMUM CANADENSE).

323. Semi-circular (semiteres) as *Sweet-scented Violet* (VIOLA ODORATA).

324. Triquetrous (triqueter) three flat sides, as the FLOWERING RUSH; *Channelled*, as MONK'S HOOD.

2. *Magnitude.* Vide Pl. 42.

325. Very short (brevissimus) much shorter than the leaf, as *Garlic-scented Guinea-hen-weed* (PETIVERIA ALLIACEA).

326. Short (brevis) not so long as the leaf, as *Curl-leaved Dock* (RUMEX CRISPUS).

Petioles.

327. Middle-sized (mediocris) as long as the leaf, as the HOP.

328. Long (longus) longer than the leaf, as *Pondweed* (POTAMOGETON NATANS).

329. Very long (longissimus) much longer than the leaf, as *Canadian Assarabacca* (ASARUM CANADENSE).

3. *Insertion.* Vide Pl. 43.

330. Inserted (insertus) sitting perpendicular to the branch, as *Palmated Rhubarb* (RHEUM PALMATUM).

331. Adnate (adnatus) joined by the upper surface to the branch.

332. Decurrent (decurrens) the base of the petiole running down the stem, as the EVERLASTING PEA.

333. Amplexicaul and stem-clasping (amplexicaulis) surrounding the stem with its base, as SAGITTARIA, and CANNA INDICA.

334. Appendaged (appendiculatus) having leafy films at its base, as ONONIS CERNUA; *Sheathed*, as INDIAN REED.

4. *Direction.* Vide Pl. 44.

335. Erect (erectus) almost in a perpendicular line, as CHRYSANTHEMUM SEROTINUM.

336. Spreading (patens) rising from the stem at an acute angle, as NERIUM OLEANDER.

337. Assurgent (assurgens) arch-wise erect, first declining and then becoming erect, as SIDA RADIATA.

Petioles.

338. Recurved (recurvatus) bent down so that the bow, or convexity is upwards, as the *Passion Flower* (PASSIFLORA).

5. *Surface.* Vide Pl. 45.

339. Smooth (glaber) with a slippery surface, as *Canada Moon-seed* (MENISPERMUM CANADENSE).

340. Prickly (aculeatus) armed with *prickles*, as the BRAMBLE;—thorny, armed with *Thorns*, as TOURNEFORTIA SPINOSA.

341. Naked (nudus) without hairs, or bristles (vide Fig. 339).

342. Jointed (articulatus) intercepted with joints, as *Lentiscus-leaved Fagara* (F. PTEROTA).

343. Spinescent (spinescens) growing hard and pointed.

STIPULES (*Stipulæ*). Vide No. 311.

Vide Pl. 46.

344. In pairs (geminæ) two together, as EVERLASTING PEA.

345. Solitary, or single (solitariæ) single, as MELIANTHUS MAJOR.

346. None (nullæ).

347. Lateral (laterales) inserted on the sides, as PASSIFLORA CŒRULEA.

348. Intrafoliaceous (interfoliaceæ) placed beneath the leaf.

349. Opposite the leaf (oppositifoliæ) as MERCURIALIS PERENNIS.

350. CADUCOUS (caducæ) falling soon,

Stipules.

before the end of summer, as Morus Niger.

351. Deciduous (deciduæ) falling off at the end of one summer.

352. Permanent (persistentes) remaining after defoliation.

353. Spinescent (spinescentes) becoming hard and sharp, as Petiveria Alliacea.

354. Sessile (sessiles) sitting immediately on the stem, as Sorbus Aucuparia.

355. Adnate (adnatæ) united to the stem, as Rosa Canina.

356. Decurrent (decurrentes) the base extended along the stem, as Cliffortia Illicifolia.

357. Vaginant (vaginantes) sheathing the stem.

358. Subulate (subulates) awl-shaped, as Petiveria Alliacea.

359. Lanceolate (lanceolatæ) oblong, tapering at each end.

360. Sagittate (sagittatæ) triangular with posterior acute angles, and an indentation at the base.

361. Lunate (lunatæ) crescent-shaped, roundish, hollowed out at the base, and without posterior angles, as Humulus Lupulus.

362. Erect (erectæ) placed almost perpendicularly.

363. Spreading (patentes) rising from the

Stipules.

stem at an acute angle, as PLATANUS OCCIDENTALIS.

364. Very intire (intergerrimæ) the margin linear and not in the least cut.

365. Serrate (serratæ) all the incisions in the margin looking at the extremity, as SORBUS AUCUPARIA.

366. Ciliate (ciliatæ) having parallel bristles disposed along the margin longitudinally, as *Red-topped Sage* (SALVIA HORMINUM.)

367. Dentate (dentatæ) with remote spreading points along the margin.

368. Cleft (fissæ) divided by linear indentations, the margins being straight, as AGRIMONIA EUROPŒA.

TENDRIL. (Vide No. 312.)

Vide Fig. 48.

369. Axillary (axillaris) inserted at the base of the leaf.

370. Foliar (foliaris) sitting on a leaf, as GLORIOSA SUPERBA.

371. Petiolar (petiolaris) sitting on a petiole, as PISUM SATIVUM.

372. Peduncular (peduncularis) sitting on a peduncle, as VITIS VINIFERA.

373. Simple (simplex) undivided. (Vide Fig. 368).

374. Trifid (trifidus) divided into three parts. (Vide Fig. 370.)

375. Many-cleft (multifidus) many times divided. (Vide Fig. 372.)

Tendril.

376. Convolute (convolutus) contorted into rings, as PASSIFLORA CŒRULEA.

377. Revolute (Revolutus) the spiral taking half way a contrary course. (Vide Fig. 376).

Pubes. PUBESCENCE (*Pubes*). Vide No. 314.

Hairs. Vide Pl. 49.

378. HAIRS (pili) setaceous excretory ducts of the plant, as *Pilose Hawk-weed* (HIERACIUM PILOSUM).

Wool.

379. WOOL (lana) dense curved hairs, as *Æthiopian Sage* (SALVIA ÆTHIOPICA).

Beard.

380. BEARD (barba) parallel hairs, as BEARDED FIG-MARYGOLD.

Down.

381. DOWN (tomentum) soft interwoven hairs, scarce discernible, as *White Mullein* (VERBASCUM LYCHNITES).

Strigæ.

382. STRIGÆ (strigæ) hairs somewhat rigid and flat.

Bristles.

383. BRISTLES (setæ) hairs somewhat rigid and round, as *Grain-rooted Saxifrage* (SAXIFRAGA GRANULATA).

384. Simple (simplices) extended longitudinally and undivided, as *Great Melon-thistle* (CACTUS MELOCACTUS).

385. Hooked (hamosæ) easily adhering to animals, as *Clinging Forskolea* (FORSKOLEA TENACISSIMA).

Vide Pl. 50.

386. Branched (ramosæ) subdivided as it were into branches, as *Æthiopian Sage* (SALVIA ÆTHIOPICA).

Pubescence. 387. Feathery (plumosæ) hairy and compounded, as VERBASCUM LYCHNITES.

388. Stellate (stellatæ) placed crossways, as *Common Buckthorn* (HIPPOPHÆ RHAMNOIDES).

Hooks. 389. HOOKS (hami) points with a crooked point, *recurved*, as FORSKOLEA TENACISSIMA; *incurved*, as ARCTIUM LAPPA.

Barbs. 390. BARBS (glochidæ) points bent back at the apex, many-toothed, as *Common Hop* (HUMULUS LUPULUS); *toothed*, as *Marsh Triglochin* (TRIGLOCHIN PALUSTRE).

Glands. 391. GLANDS (glandulæ) small glands secreting a fluid, as in the *Stock* (CHEIRANTHUS).

Bladders. 392. BLADDERS (utriculi) vessels replete with moisture, appendaged to the leaves, as the *Side-saddle flower* (SARRACENIA).

393. Foliaceous (foliacea) inserted in the leaves, as the *Almond Tree* (AMYGDALUS COMMUNIS), and PASSION-FLOWER.

394. Petiolar (petiolaris) sitting upon the petiole, as the *Blue Passion-flower* (PASSIFLORA CŒRULEA).

395. Peduncular (peduncularis) sitting on the peduncle.

396. Stipular (stipularis) inserted on the stipule, as *Divaricated Mountain*

Pubescence. *Ebony* (BAUHINIA DIVARICATA.)

Viscidness. 397. VISCIDNESS (viscositas) having the quality of a tenaceous humour, as *Clammy Campion* (CUCUBULUS VISCOSUS).

Glutinosity. 398. GLUTINOSITY (glutinositas) having the quality of a slippery fluid, as *Yellow-flowered Sage* (SALVIA GLUTINOSA.)

ARMS (*Arma*). Vide No. 315.

Prickles. Vide Pl. 52.

399. PRICKLES (aculei) pricking points affixed only to the cortex of plants.

400. Straight (recti) without flexure, as SOLANUM MAMMOSUM.

401. Incurved (incurvi) as BRAMBLE.

402. Recurved (recurvi), as *Common Tooth-ach Tree* (XANTHOXYLUM CLAVA HERCULIS).

Forks. 403. FORKS (furcæ), as *Gooseberry* (RIBES GROSSULARIA).

404. Bifid (bifidæ), and trifid (trifidæ).

Thorn. Vide Pl. 53.

405. THORN (spina) a point protruded from the wood of the plant.

406. Terminal (terminalis) placed at the apex of the plant, as *Box-leaved Staff-tree* (CELASTRUS BUXIFOLIUS).

407 Axillary (axillaris) placed betwixt the peduncle of the leaf and stem, as *Black-thorn*, or *Sloe* (PRUNUS SPINOSA).

Arms.

408. Calycine (calycina) sitting upon the calyx, as *Musk Thistle* (CARDUUS NUTANS); *on the Fruit*, as the THORN APPLE.

409. Foliar (foliaris) placed on the leaf, as *Broad-leaved Adam's Needle* (YUCCA GLORIOSA).

410. Simple (simplex) undivided. (Vide No. 407).

411. Divided (divisa) parted at the apex, as *Two-spined Arduina* (ARDUINA BISPINOSA).

Stings.

412. STINGS (stimuli) points, making inflammatory and painful punctures, as *Common Nettle* (URTICA DIOICA).

Vide Pl. 54.

BRACTEA (Bracteæ) (Vide No. 316).

413. Coloured (coloratæ) as *Red-topped Sage* (SALVIA HORMINUM).

414. Caducous (caducæ) as GALENIA AFRICANA.

415. Deciduous (deciduæ) as *Virginian Poke* (PHYTOLACCA DECANDRA).

416. Permanent (persistentes) as *Common Lime Tree* (TILIA EUROPŒA).

Tuft.

417. TUFT (coma) bracteas terminating the stem, and remarkable for magnitude, as *Crown Imperial* (FRITILLARIA IMPERIALIS).

Peduncle.

PEDUNCLE (*Pedunculi*) (Vide No. 317).

Vide Pl. 55.

418. Simple (simplex) all the peduncles arising from the same receptacles, as

Peduncle.

Scarlet Geranium (PELARGONIUM SANGUINEUS).

419. Common (communis) common to many flowers, as *Fennel*, (a) *partial*, having pedicels (b).

420. Pedicel (pedicellus) proper, to each floret, attached to the common peduncle, as *Fennel* (b).

Varying.

1. *In Place.*

421. Radical (radicalis) attached to the root, as *Aloe-leaved Water Soldier* (STRATIOTES ALOIDES).

Vide Pl. 56.

422. Cauline (caulinus) attached to the stem, as *Many-flowered Solomon's Seal* (CONVALLARIA MULTIFLORA.)

423. Rameal (rameus) attached to branches, as *Scarlet-flowered Pentapetes* (P. PHŒNICEA).

424. Petiolar (petiolaris) attached to the petiole, as *Elm-leaved Turnera* (T. ALNIFOLIA).

Vide Pl. 57.

425. Tendril or clasper-bearing (cirrhiferus) having a tendril, as *Common Vine* (VITIS VINIFERA).

426. Terminal (terminalis) ending the branch, as *Nine-leaved Coronilla* (CORONILLA VALENTINA.)

427. Axillary (axillaris) inserted betwixt the branch or leaf, as *Corn Bindweed* (CONVOLVULUS ARVENSIS).

428. Opposite the leaf (oppositifolius) as *Officinal Comfrey* (SYMPHYTUM OFFICINALE.)

Peduncle.

429. Side of the flower (lateriflorus) as *Officinal Swallow-wort* (ASCLEPIAS VINCETOXICUM).

430. Within the leaf (interfoliaceus) as *Prickly Butcher's-broom* (RUSCUS ACULEATUS.)

431. Without the leaf (extrafoliaceus).

Vide Pl. 58. 2. *Situation.*

432. Alternate (alternus) first on one side, then on the other, as *Broad-leaved Cluytia* (C. PULCHELLA).

433. Scattered (sparsus) irregularly placed, as *European Nettle-tree* (CELTIS AUSTRALIS).

434. Opposite (oppositus) opposite the leaf, as *Fly Honey-suckle* (LONICERA XYLOSTEUM).

435. Verticillate (verticillatus) as *Yellow Gentian* (GENTIANA LUTEA).

Vide Pl. 59. 3. *Number.*

436. Single (solitarius) as *Large red-flowered Aniseed-tree* (ILLICIUM FLORIDANUM).

437. Double (geminatus) in pairs, as *Scarlet-flowered Pentapetes* (P. PHŒNICIA).

438. Umbellett sessile (umbellula sessilis) little umbel without peduncles, as *Common Dog-wood* (CORNUS SANGUINEUS.)

Vide Pl. 60. 4. *Dircction.*

439. Appressed (adpressus) pressed towards the stem, as the *Monk's-hood* (ACONITUM NAPELLUS).

440. Erect (erectus) as *Four-leaved Herb-Paris* (PARIS QUADRIFOLIA).

Peduncle.

441. Patent (patens) spreading, as *Tamarind-leaved Mimosa* (M. TAMARINDIFOLIA).

442. Drooping (cernuus) the apex pointing to the earth, as *Drooping-flowered Trillium* (T. CERNUUM).

443. Crowded (confertus) compacted together, as *Linear-leaved Savory* (SATUREJA JULIANA.)

444. Declined (declinatus) descending archwise, as *Hairy Snake-gourd* (MOMORDICA CHARANTIA.)

445. Ascending (ascendens) ascending archwise, as the PASSION FLOWER.

Vide Pl. 61.

446. Nodding (nutans) less bent down than drooping. Vide Fig. 442.

447. Flaccid (flaccidus) weak, so as to appear to hang down from the weight of the flower, as the MOMORDICA CHARANTIA.

448. Pendulous (pendulus) loose, so as to tend downwards, as the *Laburnum* (CYTISIS LABURNUM).

449. Straight (strictus) stiff, as *Annual Xeranthemum* (X. ANNUUM).

450. Flexuose (flexuosus) bending from flower to flower, as *Narrow-leaved Tillandsia* (TILLANDSIA TENUIFOLIA).

451. Retrofracted (retrofractus) appearing as if suddenly bent down by art.

Vide Pl. 62.

452. Round (teres) as *Cultivated Cherry-tree* (PRUNUS CERASSUS).

Peduncle.
Vide Pl. 62.

453. Triquetrous (triqueter) three-sided, as *Bear's-foot* (HELLEBORUS FŒTIDUS).

454. Four-cornered (tetragonus), as *Grass of Parnassus* (PARNASSIA PALUSTRIS).

455. Filiform (filiformis) resembling a thread, as *Yellow-vetchling* (LATHYRUS APHACA).

456. Tapering (attenuatus) gradually lessening, as the *Pontic Rhododendron* (R. PONTICUM).

457. Clubbed (clavatus) considerably thicker towards the top, as *Annual Sunflower* (HELIANTHUS ANNUUS).

458. Incrassated (incrassatus) increasing gradually in thickness towards the extremity, as *Virginian Witch-hazel* (HAMAMELIS VIRGINICA).

Vide Pl. 63.

459. Naked (nudus) without hairs or bristles, as *Smooth Napœa* (N. LÆVIS).

460. Scaly (squamosus) as *Hyssop-leaved Starwort* (ASTER HYSSOPIFOLIUS).

461. Leafy (foliatus) garnished with leaves, as *Shrubby Chironia* (C. FRUTESCENS).

462. Bracteated (bracteatus) furnished with a bractea, as the *Lime-tree* (TILIA EUROPŒA).

463. Geniculate (geniculatus) jointed, as HIBISCUS ZEYLANDICA.

464. Articulated (articulatus) knotted, as MORISONIA AMERICANA.

Vide Pl. 64. Size is often noticed, as *very short*, a. —*short*, b.—*long*, c.—*very long*, d.

Inflorescence. 465. INFLORESCENCE (inflorescentia) is the manner in which plants are joined to the plant by their peduncles.

Verticil. 466. VERTICIL (verticillus) several flowers surrounding the stem like a ring.
Vide Pl. 65, and 66.

467. Sessile (sessilis) sitting immediately on the stem, as *Yellow-flowered Sage* (SALVIA GLUTINOSA).

468. Peduncled (pedunculatus) furnished with peduncles, as *Black Stinking Horehound* (BALLOTA NIGRA.)

Naked (nudus) without involucre or bractea. Vide Fig. 467.

469. Involucred (involucratus) furnished with an involucre, as *Perennial Yellow Dead-Nettle* (GALEOBDOLON LUTEUM.)

470. Bracteated (bracteatus) furnished with a bractea.

471. Crowded (confertus) the peduncles approximate.

472. Remote (distans) the peduncles distant.

Head. HEAD (capitulum) several flowers collected into a globular form.
Vide Pl. 67.

473. Roundish (subrotundum) almost globular, as *Clover* (TRIFOLIUM PRATENSE).

Head.

474. Round (globosum) round on every side, as *Great Globe Thistle* (ECHINOPS SPHÆROCEPHALUS).

475. Halved or half-round (dimidiatum) round on one side, flat on the other, as *Dutch Clover* (TRIFOLIUM REPENS).

476. Leafy (foliosum) leaves intermixed with the flower, as *Round-headed Trefoil* (TRIFOLIUM GLOMERATUM).

477. Naked (nudum) without leaves or bristles, as *Alpine Trefoil* (TRIFOLIUM ALPINUM).

Fascicle.

FASCICLED (fasciculatum).

478. A bundle (fasciculus) having erect, parallel, fastigiate, and parallel flowers, as SWEET WILLIAM.

Spike.
Vide Pl. 68.

479. SPIKE (spika) alternate sessile flowers, on a common simple peduncle.

480. Simple (simplex) continued, undivided, as CYPERUS.

481. Compound (composita) consisting of many spikelets growing on the peduncle, as *English Mercury* (CHENOPODIUM BONUS HENRICUS.)

482. Glomerate (glomerata) consisting of spikelets variously heaped together, as *Round-headed Club-rush* (SCIRPUS HOLOSCHŒNUS).

483. Ovate (ovata) the longitudinal diameter exceeding the transverse, as *Oval-spiked Hares'-tail Grass* (LAGURUS OVATUS).

Spike.

484. Ventricose (ventricosa) gibbous at the side, as *Common Canary-Grass* (PHALARIS CANARIENSIS).

485. Cylindrical (cylindrica) every where of the same diameter, as *Meadow Cat's-tail Grass* (PHLEUM PRATENSE).

Vide Pl. 69. One-sided (secunda) as *Mat Grass* (NARDUS STRICTA).

486. Interrupted (interrupta) consisting of smaller alternate distant spikes, as *Spreading Chaff-flower* (ACHYRANTHES ASPERA).

487. Imbricated (imbricata) covering half of each other in turn, as *Spanish Sage* (SALVIA HISPANICA).

488. Articulated (articulata) with internodes and joints, as TRIPSACUM DACTYLOIDES.

489. Branched (ramosa) variously divided, as *Broad-leaved Cotton Grass* (ERIOPHORUM POLYSTACHYON).

490. Linear (linearis) every where of an equal breadth, as *Couch Grass* (TRITICUM REPENS).

Vide Pl. 70. 491. Ciliate (ciliata) having parallel bristles disposed along the margin longitudinally, as MEADOW CAT'S-TAIL GRASS.

492. Foliaceous (foliàcea) intermixed with leaves.

493. Tufted (comosa) terminated by leaflets, as *Betony-leaved Vervain* (VERBENA ORUBICA).

Corymbus. Vide Pl. 71.

494. CORYMBUS (corymbus) formed from a spike, each flower being furnished with its proper peduncle and proportionally elevated.

495. Simple (simplex) when each flower is furnished with its proper peduncle, as *Virginian Guelder-rose* (SPIRÆA OPULIFOLIA).

496. Compound (compositus) when all the flowers are elevated upon pedicels, sitting upon the common peduncles, as *Common Ragwort* (SENECIO JACOBÆA).

Thyrse. Vide Pl. 72.

497. THYRSE (thyrsus) a panicle condensed into an ovate form.

498. Spread (diffusus) scattered, as *Common Lilac* (SYRINGA VULGARIS).

499. Leafy (foliatus) clothed with leaves, as *White-flowered Colt's-foot* (TUSSILAGO ALBA).

Raceme. Vide Pl. 73.

491. RACEME (racemus) a peduncle furnished with lateral branches.

492. Simple (simplex) undivided, as *Virginian Poke* (PHYTOLACCA DECANDRA).

493. Compound (compositus) divided into several, as the *Vine* (VITIS VINIFERA).

494. Unilateral (unilateralis) one-sided, all the flowers inserted on one side, as *Peruvian Turnsole* (HELIOTROPIUM PERUVIANUM).

495. One-rowed (secundus) all the flowers

Raceme.

turned to one side, as *Everlasting Pea* (LATHYRUS LATIFOLIA).

Vide Pl. 74.

496. Pedate (pedatus) the peduncle bifid, and connecting several flowers by the inner side only, as LIMONIUM SINUATUM.

497. Conjugate (conjugatus) ditto, with two flowers yoked together. Vide Fig. 496.

498. Erect (erectus) placed almost in the perpendicular line, as *Brompton Stock* (CHEIRANTHUS INCANUS).

499. Lax (laxus) or limber, easily bent into a bow, as *Common Laburnum* (CYTISUS LABURNUM).

500. Depending (dependens) or dependent, looking straight on the earth, as *Red Currants* (RIBES RUBRA).

501. Naked (nudus) without leaves. Vide Fig. 500.

502. Leafy (foliatus) furnished with leaves, as *Common Strawberry-tree* (ARBUTUS UNEDO).

Panicle.

Vide Pl. 75.

PANICLE (panicula) scattered flowers on differently divided peduncles.

501.* Diffuse (diffusa) having the pedicels spreading out more than simply *spreading* (patens) and irregularly, as *Wild Oat* (AVENA FATUA).

502.* Compact (congesta) crowded or heaped, having numerous florets, as *Soft Brome Grass* (BROMUS NOLLIS).

Fructification. 503. FRUCTIFICATION (fructificatio) a temporary part of vegetables for the purpose of reproduction.

Calyx. Vide Pl. 76. 504. CALYX (calyx) the bark of the plant, present in the fructification.

Perianth. 505. PERIANTH (perianthium) a calyx, contiguous to the fructification.

506. ——— of the fructification (fructificationis) including the stamens and germen, as *Common Bramble* (RUBUS FRUTICOSUS).

507. ——— of the flower (floris) containing the stamens, but not the germen, as *Dog's Mercury* (MERCURIALIS PERENNIS) a stameniferous flower.

508. ——— of the fruit (fructus) containing the germen, without the stamens, *ditto*, pistilliferous flower.

509. ——— proper (proprium) belonging to a single flower, as *Hemlock Water-drop-wort* (ŒNANTHE CROCATA).

510. One-leaved, or monophyllous (monophyllum) consisting of one foliole, or leaf, as the *Orange* (CITUS AURANTIUM).

511. Many-leaved, or polyphyllous (polyphyllum) consisting of several leaves, as *Smooth Old-man's-beard* (GEROPOGON GLABER).

512. Bifid, a. (bifidum) three-cleft (trifidum) as GREAT CURLED DOCK, b. four-

Perianth.

cleft, c. (quadrifidum) as PROCUMBENT PEARL-WORT; five-cleft, d. (quinquefidum) as GREATER STICHWORT; many-cleft, e. (multifidum) as *Smooth-seeded Horn-wort* (CERATOPHYLLUM DEMERSUM).

513. Two-parted, or bipartite (bipartitum) as TUBEROSE MOSCHATEL; three-parted, a. (tripartitum) as DOG'S MERCURY; four-parted, b. (quadripartitum) as MULBERRY; five-parted, c. (quinquepartitum) as *Grass of Parnassus* (PARNASSIA PALUSTRIS).

514. Intire (integer) not cut, as *Sand Box-tree* (HURA CREPITANS).

515. Tubular (tubulosum) internally hollow, as MONARDA FISTULOSA.

516. Spreading (patens) rising from the flower at an acute angle, as *Herb Paris* (PARIS QUADRIFOLIA).

Vide Pl. 77.

517. Reflexed (reflexum) the parts bent back, as GLOBE THISTLE.

518. Inflated (inflatum) hollow like a bladder, as *Alder-leaved Hermannia* (H. ALNIFOLIA).

519. Short (abbreviatum) or abbreviated, not as long as the tube of the corol.

520. Long (longum) longer than the tube of the corol, as *Biennial-tree Primrose* (ŒNOTHERA BIENNIS.)

521. Obtuse (obtusum) terminated within the segment of a circle, as *Common-Rose-root* (RHODIOLA ROSEA).

Perianth.

522. Acute (acutum) terminating in an acute angle, as *Great-curled Dock* (RUMEX CRISPUS).

523. Thorny (spinosum) armed with thorns, as *Star-thistle* (CENTAUREA CALCITRAPA).

524. Prickly (aculeatum) armed with prickles, as *Fuller's Teasel* (DIPSACUS FULLONUM).

525. Above, or superior (superum) when the germen is under the calyx, as *Indian Reed* (CANNA INDICA).

526. Beneath, or inferior (inferum) when the germen is within the calyx, as *Caper Euphorbia* (E. LATHYRIS).

527. Common (communis), (Vide Fig. 523) containing several flowers collected together.

528. Imbricated (imbricatum) (Vide Fig. 523) covered with scales placed over each other.

529. Squarrose (squarrosum) with scales diverging on every side, as *Plowman's Spikenard* (CONYZA SQUARROSA).

530. Scariose (scariosum) composed of a substance, dry, parched, and sounding when touched, as *Eastern Centaury* (CENTAUREA ORIENTALIS.)

531. Turbinatum (turbinatum) or top-shaped, inversely conical, as *Buck Wheat* (POLYGONUM FRAGOPYRUM).

Perianth.

532. Gibbous (gibbum) having two surfaces convex, as *Annual Honesty* (LUNARIA ANNUA).

533. Cylindrical (cylindricum) round, without angles, as *Red-stalked Erigeron* (E. SICULUM).

534. Calyculate (calyculatum) or calycled, surrounded with another smaller calyx at the base, as *Purple-flowered Prenanthes* (P. PURPUREA).

Involucre. Vide Pl. 78.

535. INVOLUCRE (involucrum) a calyx remote from the flower.

536. Universal (universalis) placed beneath an universal umbel, as MARSH SELINUM.

537. Partial (partiale) placed beneath a partial umbel. (Vide Fig. 536).

538. Proper (proprium) placed beneath each flower, as *Common Blue Passion-flower* (PASSIFLORA CŒRULEA).

Glume. Vide Pl. 79.

539. GLUME (gluma) the calyx of a grass with embracing valves.

540. One-flowered (uniflora) as SWEET VERNAL GRASS; and so on, two-flowered (biflora); three-flowered (triflora); many-flowered (multiflora), as *Wild Oats* (AVENA FATUA).

541. One-valved (univalvis), two-valved (bivalvis), a. as SCIRPUS LACUSTRIS.

Three-valved (trivalvis), b. as CA-

Glume.

NARY GRASS; many-valved (multivalvis) as BOBARTIA INDICA.

542. Coloured (colorata) of any colour but green, as MAT GRASS.

543. Smooth (glabra) having a slippery surface, *ditto.*

544. Hispid (hispida) beset with rigid bristles, as BOBARTIA INDICA.

545. Unarmed (nudica) without awn, as MILLET GRASS.

546. Awned (aristata) having an awn.

547. An awn (arista) a subulate thorn fixed on the glume.

548. Terminal (terminalis) or terminating, fixed to the top of the glume, as *Feather Grass* (STIPA PINNATA).

549. Dorsal (dorsalis) fixed on the outside of the glume, as *Sweet Vernal Grass* (ANTHOXANTHUM ODORATUM).

550. Twisted (tortilis) twisted like a cord, as WILD OAT.

Ament.
Vide Pl. 80.

551. AMENT (amentum) consisting of a common, chaffy, gemmaceous receptacle, as HAZEL.

Spathe.

552. SPATHE (spatha) a calyx bursting longitudinally, having only one leaf, as *Wake Robin*) ARUM MACULATUM).

553. One-valved (univalvis).

554. Two-valved, having two leaves, as *Flowering Rush* (BUTOMUS UMBELLATUS).

Calyptra.

555. CALYPTRA (calyptra) the calyx of a moss.

Calyptra.

556. Straight (recta) on every side equal.

557. Oblique (obliqua) bent on one side, as BRYUM CÆSPITOSUM.

Volve.

558. VOLVE (volva) or curtain, the membranous calyx of a fungus.

559. Approximate (approximata) near the head or pileus, as *Field Mushroom* (AGARICUS CUMPESTRIS).

560. Very remote (remotissima) distant from the head or pileus.

Corolla.

Vide Pl. 81.

561. COROLLA (corolla) the inner bark or liber of the plant, present in the flower.

562. One-petalled, or monopetalous (monopetala) composed of a single petal, as *Annual Worm-grass* (SPIGELIA ANTHELMINTICA).

563. Two-petalled, or dipetalous (dipetala) two petals, as *Prickly Atraphaxis* (A. SPINOSA).

564. Three-petalled, or tripetalous (tripetala) three petals, as *Virginian Spider-wort* (TRADESCANTIA VIRGINICA).

565. Four-petalled, or tetrapetalous (tetrapetala) four petals, as BROMPTON STOCK.

566. Five-petalled, or quinquepetalous (quinquepetala) five petals, as *White-beam Hawthorn* (CRATÆGUS ARIA).

567. Six-petalled, or hexapetalous (hexapetala) six petals, as *Poetic Narcissus* (N. POETICUS).

Corolla.

568. Many-petalled, or polypetalous (polypetala) many petals, as *Spring Adonis* (A. VERNALIS).

569. Tube (tubus) the lower hollow part of a one-petalled corolla, as *Cowslip* (PRIMULA OFFICINALIS.)

570. Claw (unguis) the lower part of a many-petalled corolla, fixed to the receptacle, as STOCK.

571. Limb (limbus) the upper dilated part of a one-petalled corolla, as the COWSLIP.

572. Lamina (lamina) the upper spreading part of a many-petalled corolla, as the STOCK.

573. Regular (regularis) equal in the figure, magnitude, and proportion of the parts, as Fig. 565.

574. Irregular (irregularis) the parts of the limbus, or lamina, differing in figure, magnitude, and proportion, as VIOLET.

575. Unequal (inæqualis) when the parts correspond in proportion, but not in size, as *Canada Rhodora* (R. CANADENSIS).

576. Globular (globosa) a globose resembling a globe, as HEATH.

577. Bell-shaped (campanulata) or campanulate, ventricose without a tube, as *Canterbury Bell* (CAMPANULA TRACHELIUM).

578. Funnel-shaped (infundibuliformis)

Corolla.

conical, fixed upon a tube, as *Officinal Comfrey* (SYMPHATUM OFFICINALE).

579. Salver-shaped (hypocrateriformis) or hypocrateriform, flat, fixed upon a tube, as *Narrow-leaved Kalmia* (KALMIA ANGUSTIFOLIA).

Vide Pl. 82.

580. Rotate, or wheel-shaped (rotata) flat, without a tube, as *Winter Cherry* (SOLANUM PSEUDO-CAPSICUM).

581. Ringent (ringens) irregular, gaping with two lips, as *Common Sage* (SALVIA OFFICINALIS).

582. Helmet of a ringent corolla (galea ringentis corollæ) the upper lip, as *Wolf's-bane* (ACONITUM NAPELLUS).

583. The lip (labium) is frequently used to denote the lower lip.

584. Throat (faux) the opening between the segment of the corol, as the termination of the tube, as Fig. 586.

585. The gape (rictus) the opening betwixt the lips, as Fig. 586.

586. Personate (personata) ringent, but with the palate closed, as *Common Purple Fox-glove* (DIGITALIS PURPUREA.)

587. Papilionaceous (papilionacea) irregular, consisting of keel, standard, and wings, as EVERLASTING PEA.

589. Keel (carina) the lowest petal, boat-shaped. (Vide No. 587.)

Corolla.

590. Standard (vexillum) the upper petal ascending. (Vide No. 587.)

591. Wings (alæ) the lateral petals. (Vide No. 587.)

592. Cruciform (cruciata) or crossed, spreading with four equal petals, as BROMPTON STOCK.

593. Concave (concava) having the margin more contracted than the disk, and the disk depressed, as CRATÆGUS ARIA.

594. Compound (composita) consisting of several florets, within a common perianth, upon a common receptacle, as CHINESE ASTER.

595. Radiate (radiata) the florets tubular, nearly equal in the centre, in the disk ligulate florets, as CHINESE ASTER.

596. Tubular (tubularis) all the florets tubular, as ASPARAGUS.

597. Ligulate (ligulata) or strap-shaped, the petal of the florets flat towards the end, as *Dandelion* (LEONTODON).

598. Imbricated (imbricata) placed one partly over the other, as DANDELION.

Nectary. Vide Pl. 83.

590. NECTARY (nectarium) the honey-bearing part, proper to the flower.

600. Proper (proprium) distinct from the petals and other parts, as *Daffodil* (NARCISSUS PSEUDO NARCISSUS).

601. Horn-shaped, (corniculatum) or spur-

Nectary.

red; or spur-shaped (calcaratum shaped like an horn or spur, as *Columbine* (AQUILEGIA).

602. Petaline (petalinum) inserted in the petal, as the *Crow-foot* or *Butter-cup* (RANUNCULUS).

603. Calycine (calycinum) fixed on the calyx.

604. Receptacular (receptaculaceum) attached to the receptacle, as the STOCK.

605. An hollow in the petal (cyathus in petalum) as CROWN IMPERIAL.

606. Rayed (radiatum) spread out, as NERIUM OLEANDER.

607. Pedicelled (pedunculatum) raised on pedicels, or peduncles, as *Monk's-hood* (ACONITUM).

Stamen.
Vide Pl. 84.

608. STAMEN (stamen) an organ for the formation of farina.

609. FILAMENT, a. (filamentum) the elevating thread, and b. the Anther (anthera) connected to it.

610. Equal (æqualis) all of the same length, as in the TULIP.

611. Unequal (inæqualis) some longer than others, as in the STOCK and DIGITALIS.

612. United (connata) conjoined into one body, as in the GERANIUM.

Anther.

613. ANTHER (anthera) a part of the flowers forming and containing the farina, which, when ripe, bursts.

Anther.

614. Distinct (distincta) not cohering with other anthers, as in most flowers.

615. United (connata) or connate, several joined together, as in *Cardinal-flower* (LOBELIA CARDINALIS).

616. Incumbent (incumbens) fixed by the middle upon the filament, as the WHITE LILY.

617. Lateral (lateralis) connected by the whole side to the filament, as in the INDIAN REED.

618. Globular (globosa) round, as in the COMMON JUNIPER.

619. Twin (didymæ) two together, as in the WILLOW.

620. Awl-shaped (subulata) tapering to a point.

621. Two-horned (bicornis) rising up like two horns, as in the HEATHS.

622. Bursting (erupta) throwing off elastic atoms, called pollen, or fovilla.

Pistillum.
For these Vide Plates in Vol. I.

623. PISTILLUM, an organ adhering to the fruit for the reception of the pollen.

624. Above (superum) or superior, the germen placed within the corol, as *Thyrse-flowered Wackendorfia* (W. THYRSIFLORA).

625. Beneath (inferum) the germen placed beneath the corol, as *Tree Primrose* (ŒNOTHERA BIENNIS).

626. Pedicelled (pedunculatum) standing on a pedicel, as *Spurge* (EUPHORBIA).

Pistillum.

627. Filiform (filiforme) like a thread, as *Common Bastard Balm* (MELITTIS MELISSOPHYLLUM).

628. Awl-shaped (subulatum) like an awl.

629. Clubbed (clavatum) like a club, as LEUCOJUM.

630. Erect (erectum) upright.

631. Declining (declinatum) or declined, descending archwise, as *Shrubby Nissolia* (N. FRUTICOSA).

632. Ascending (ascendens) rising archwise upwards, as *Four-leaved Kidney-vetch* (ANTHYLLIS TETRAPHYLLA).

633. Stigma simple (simplex) not cleft, as TEASEL.

634. Bifid (bifidum) divided into two at top, as MARYGOLD.

635. Trifid (trifidum) into three, as *Bermudian Sisyrinchium* (S. BERMUDIANA).

636. Four-cleft (quadrifidum) into four, as BLACK POPLAR.

637. Five-cleft (quinquefidum) into five, as GERANIUM.

638. Many-cleft (multifidum) into many parts, as HOLLYHOCK.

639. Headed (capitatum) stigma large like a head, as POMEGRANATE.

Pericarp.

640. PERICARP (pericarpium) an organ of the plant filled with seeds.

Capsule.

641. A CAPSULE (capsula) an hollow pericarp, opening in a determinate manner, as STICHWORT.

642. Valve (valvula) the coat or covering of the fruit.

Capsule.

643. One-celled (unilocularis) having one cell.

644. Two-celled (bilocularis) a. as LOBELIA; three-celled (trilocularis) b. as SPURGE.

645. Four-celled (quadrilocularis) having four cells, as TREE PRIMROSE.

646. Five-celled (quinquelocularis) five cells, as SARRACENIA.

647. Six-celled (sexlocularis) six cells, as *Birth-wort* (ARISTOLOCHIA).

648. Eight-celled (octolocularis) eight cells, as *Rose-root* (RHODIOLA).

649. Nine-celled (novemlocularis) nine cells, as *Orange* (CITRUS AURANTIUM).

650. Ten-celled (decemlocularis) ten cells, as *Flax* (LINUM).

651. Twin (didyma) two together, as DOG'S MERCURY.

652. Cleft around (circumcissa) as ANAGALLIS.

653. Elastic (elastice erumpens) as IMPATIENS BALSAMINA.

654. Inflated (inflata) as BLADDER SENNA.

Siliqua. 655. SILIQUE (siliqua) a two-valved pericarp, with seeds fixed to both sutures, longer than broad, scarce any style observable at the extremity, as the STOCK.

Silicle. 656. SILICLE (silicula) same as the last, but broader than long, and furnished with a permanent style, as FUMATORY.

Silicle.

657. Torulous (torulosa) or torose, having protuberances here and there, as *Radish* (RAPHANUS).

658. Jointed (articulata) intercepted with knots, as *Procumbent Hypecoum* (H. PROCUMBENS).

659. A parallel dissepiment (dissepimentum parallelum), placed in the same direction with the valves.

660. An articulated ditto (D. articulatum), having joints, as H. PROCUMBENS.

661. Transverse ditto (D. transversum) running across from one valve to the other, as MYRTLE-LEAVED POLYGALA.

Legume.

662. A LEGUME (legumen) a two-valved pericarp, fixed along one suture only.

663. Intercepted with isthmusses (isthmis interceptum) divided transversely within two different cells.

664. Open (apertum) having no divisions.

Follicle.

665. FOLLICLE (folliculus) a one-valved pericarp, opening longitudinally on one side, the seed not fixed to the suture, as PERIPLOCA.

Drupe.

666. DRUPE (drupa) a stuffed valveless pericarp containing a nut, as CHERRY.

667. A dry drupe (drupa sicca) juiceless at last, opposed to a *juicy* (D. succulenta).

Apple.

668. An APPLE (pomum).

Berry.

669. A BERRY (bacca) a stuffed valveless pericarp, containing seeds irregularly disposed.

670. Seeds nestling (semina nidulantia) dispersed throughout the pulp, as *Gooseberry* (RIBES GROSSULARIA).

Strobile.

671. A STROBILE (strobilus) a pericarp formed from an ament, the scales becoming indurated, CONE OF PINE.

Seed.

672. SEED (semen) composed of 1, the *Scar* (HILUM); 2, the *Corcule* (CORCULUM); 3, *Plume* (PLUMULA); 4, *Rostel* (ROSTELLUM); and 5, *Cotyledons*, or *Lobes* (COTYLEDONES) the rudiment of a new plant.

673. Crowned (coronatum) a calycle adhering to the seed, as TEASEL.

Pappus.

674. PAPPUS (pappus) a feathery or hairy crown, as THISTLE.

675. Stipitate (stipitatus) furnished with a thread connecting the pappus and seed.

676. Awned (aristatus) as ANNUAL SUNFLOWER.

677. Naked (nudus) not awned.

678. Hairy (capillaris) or capillary, the hairs undivided, as MOUSE-EARED HAWK-WEED.

679. Feathery (plumosus) consisting of feathered hairs, as PALE-FLOWERED CRICUS.

Tail.

680. The TAIL (cauda) a thread terminating the seed, as ALPINE ATRAGENE.

Hook. 681. HOOK (hamus) the pubescence, whereby it adheres to animals, as *Carrot* (DAUCUS CAROTA).

Aril. 682. ARIL (arillus) the outer proper coat of the seed, falling off spontaneously, as COMMON SPINDLE TREE.

Wing. 683. WING (ala) the membrane affixed to a seed, whereby it flies, and is disseminated, as SCOTCH FIR.

Nut. 684. NUT (nux) a seed covered with a bony cuticle, as HAZEL-NUT.

Receptacle. 685. RECEPTACLE (receptaculum) the base, which connects the parts of fructification.

686. Common (commune) sustaining many flowers and their fruit, as MARYGOLD.

687. Punctated (punctatum) punctate or dotted, sprinkled with hollow points, as DANDELION.

688. Hairy (pilosum) covered with distinct long hairs, as THISTLE.

689. Chaffy (paleaceum) the florets separated by interposed scales, like chaffs, as PURPLE RUDBECKIA.

690. Flat (planum) vide Fig. 686, with an equal surface.

691. Conic (conicum) or conical, columnar, attenuated towards the apex, as TEASEL.

692. Subulate, or awl-shaped (subulatum) linear at the base, tapering towards the point, as MOUSE TAIL.

693. Of the flower (floris) the base on which the parts of the flower are

Receptacle. fixed, without the germen, as BRAMBLE.

694. Of the fruit (fructus) the base for the fruit, remote from the receptacle of the flower, *ditto.*

695. An aggregate flower (flos aggregatus) here the receptacle is dilated, and the florets somewhat petioled, as SCABIOUS.

Umbel. 696. An UMBEL (umbella) a receptacle from the same centre, elongated into proportionate filiform peduncles.

697. Simple (simplex) all the peduncles arising from one and the same receptacle, as ANDROSACE.

698. Compound (composita) all the peduncles supporting umbellets on the summit, as BUPLEURUM ROTUNDIFOLIUM.

699. Proliferous (prolifera) an umbel more than decompound, as ŒNANTHE CROCATA.

Cyme. 700. CYME (cyma) a receptacle elongated into fastigiate peduncles, from the same universal centre, but with unequal partial ones, as LAURESTINE.

Rachis. 701. RACHIS (rachis) a filiform receptacle, connecting the florets longitudinally, so as to form a spike, as SCOTCH FIR.

Spadix. 702. SPADIX (spadix) the receptacle of a palm and some other plants, issuing from within a spathe, as ARUM.

Spadix.

703. Simple (simplex) not branched.

704. Branched (ramosus) as the BALMS.

Bulb.

705. BULB (bulbus) the hybernacle of a plant, sitting upon the root.

706. Tunicated (tunicatus) or coated, one coat upon another, as the ONION.

707. Scaly (squamosus) imbricated with scales, as the LILY.

708. Cauline (caulinus) sitting on the stem, as the *Bulb-bearing Lily* (LILIUM BULBIFERUM).

Bud.

709. BUD (gemma) or gem, the hybernacle of a plant from the rudiments of future leaves on the stem or branches.

710. Foliar (foliaris) including leaves only, as *Alder-tree* (BETULA ALNUS.)

711. Floral (floralis) including flowers only, as *Hazel* (CORYLUS AVELLANA).

712. Common (communis) including both flowers and leaves, as *Peach-tree* (AMYGDALUS PERSICA).

Vernation.

713. VERNATION (vernatio) the disposition of leaves within the bud.

714. Convolute (convoluta) rolled spirally like a cowl, as CANNA INDICA.

715. Involute (involuta) the edges rolled in spirally on both sides towards the upper surface, as ALISMA PLANTAGO.

716. Revolute (revoluta) the edges rolled in spirally on both sides towards the under surface, as PRIMULA.

717. Obvolute (obvoluta) the margins al-

Vernation.

ternately embracing the straight margin of the opposite leaf, as DIANTHUS.

718. Convolute (convoluta) as PRUNUS CERASUS.

719. Imbricated (imbricata) the leaflets lying crosswise upon one another in their turns, as CAMPANULA.

720. Equitant (equitans) converging with their edges in an opposite situation, so that one includes the other, as IRIS PSEUDACORUS.

721. Plaited (plicata) the leaf folded in various plaits, as VERATRUM ALBUM.

722. Doubly convolute, as ARUM.

723. Opposite involute, as PYRUS MALUS.

724. Alternate involute.

725. Opposite revolute.

726. Doubly convolute.

727. Trebly convolute.

728. Spiral (circinalis) or circinal, the leaf rolled in spirally downwards, so that the apex occupies the centre, as FERNS.*

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* For any other terms not inserted here, consult MILNE's *Botanical Dictionary*, or MARTYN's *Language of Botany*.

BIBLIOTHECA BODLEIANA

ILLUSTRATIVE

Plates.

Convolvulus.

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BODLEIANA
BIBLIOTH.

Henderson del. Thomson sculp

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Plate 4.

II. SHRUB. III. TREE. I. HERB.

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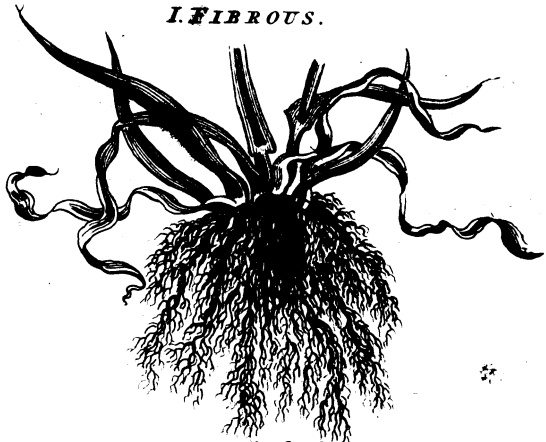
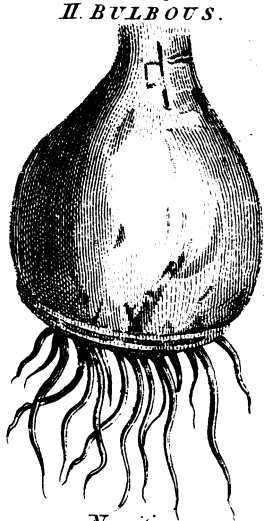
ROOTS.

I. FIBROUS.



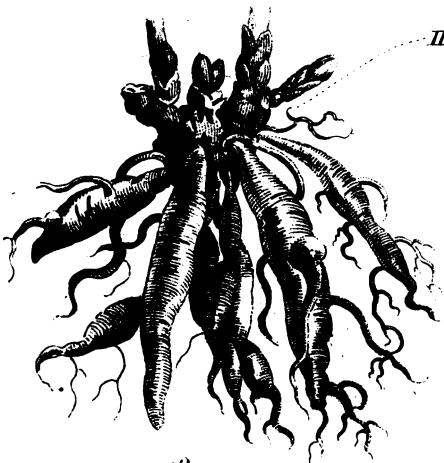
A Grass.

II. BULBOUS.

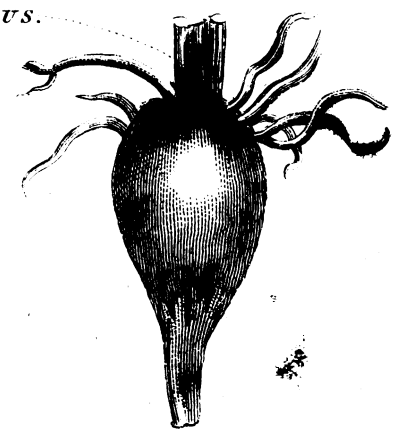


Narcissus.

III. TUBEROUS.



Peony.



Orchis.

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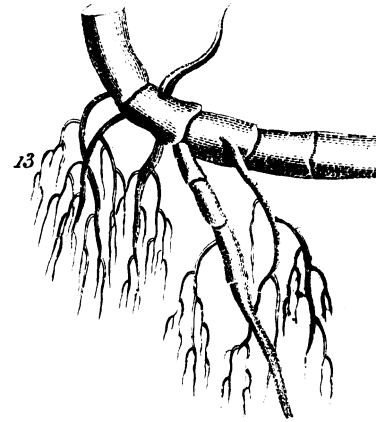

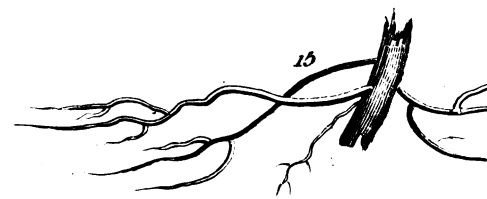

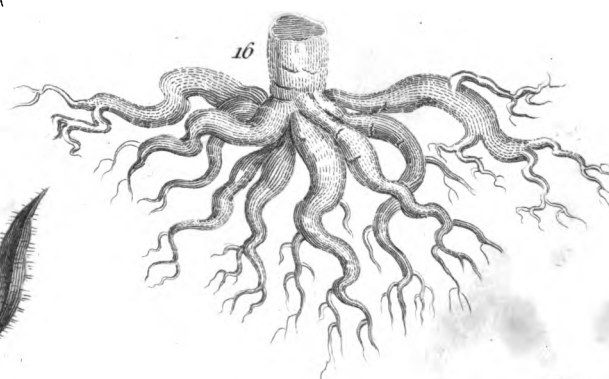

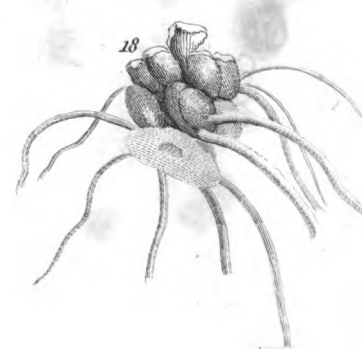

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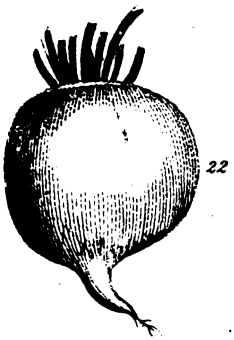
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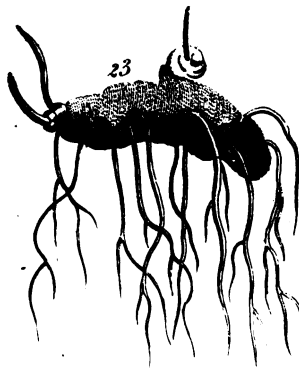
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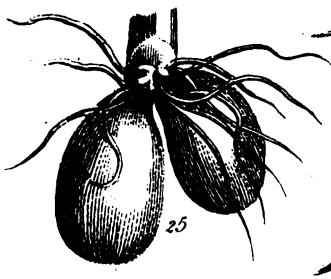
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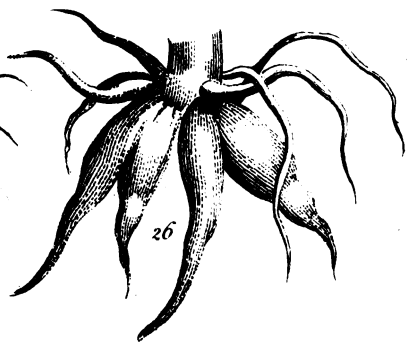
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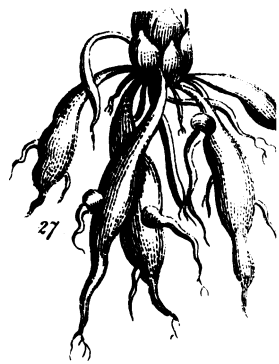
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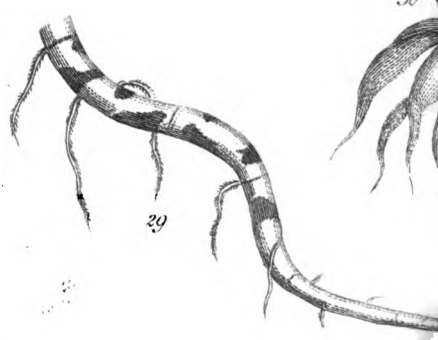
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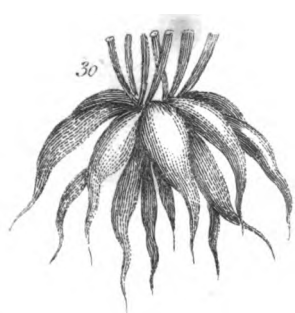
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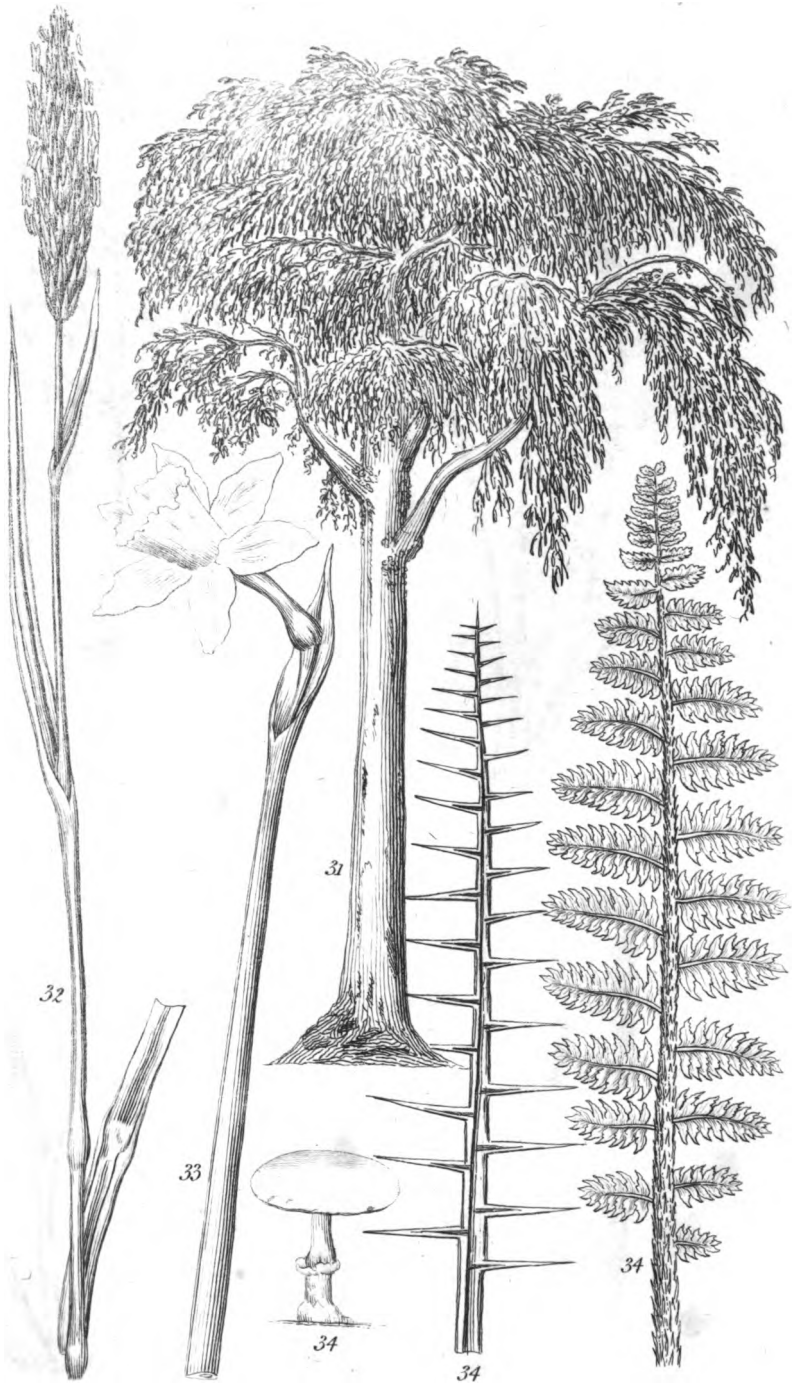

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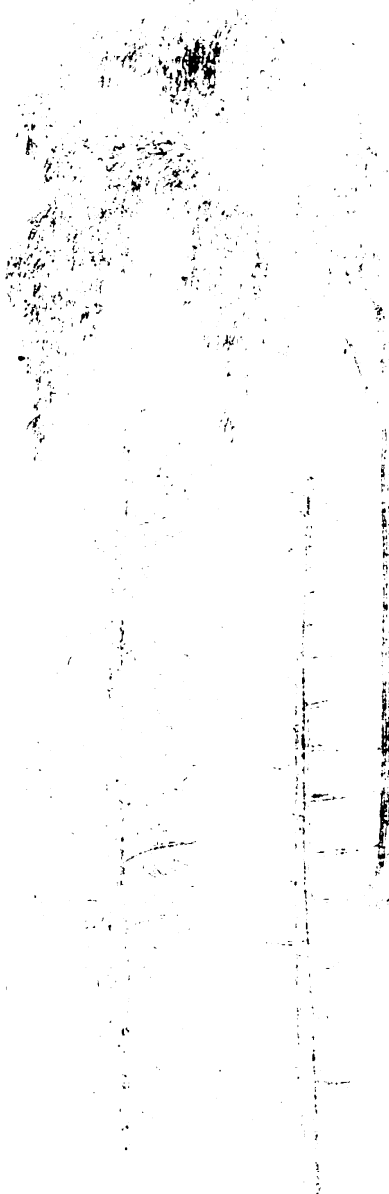

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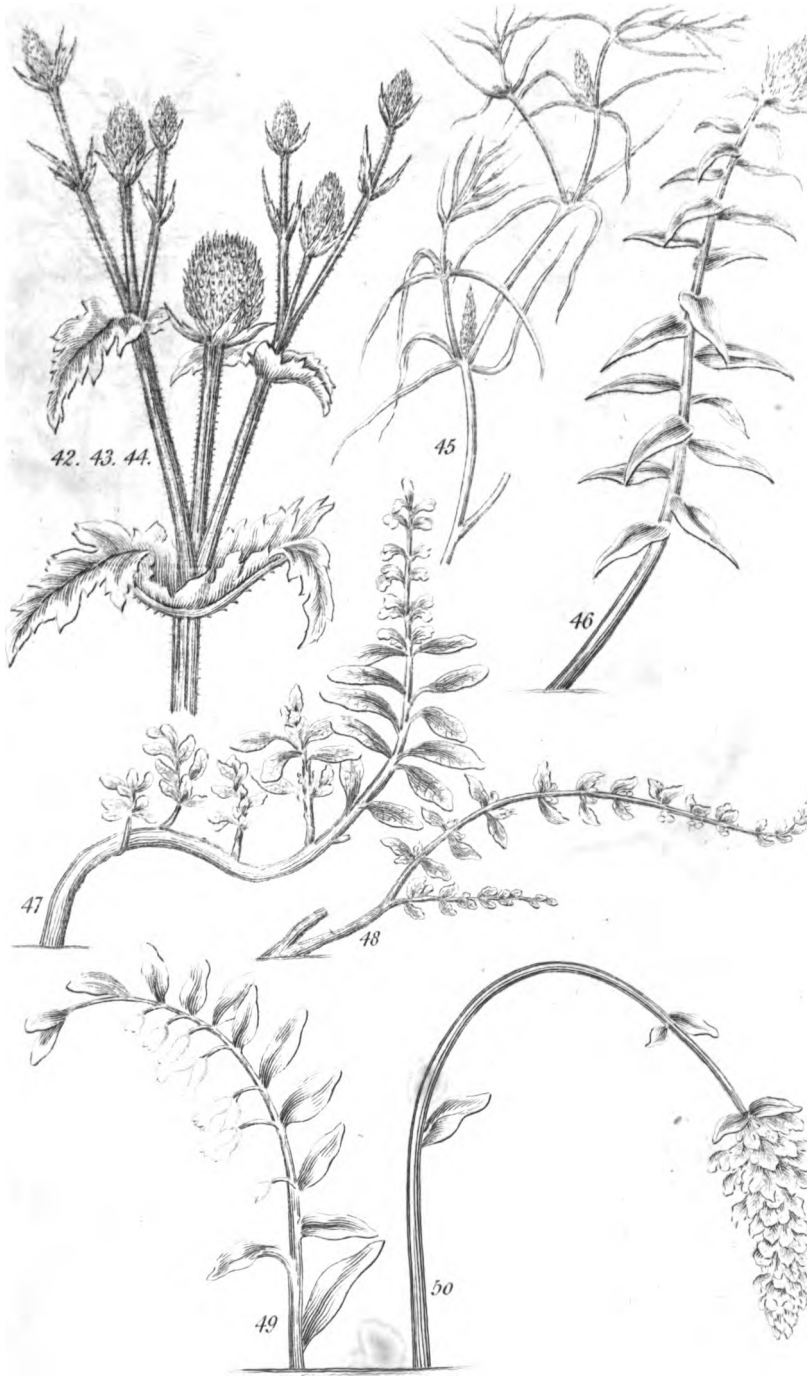

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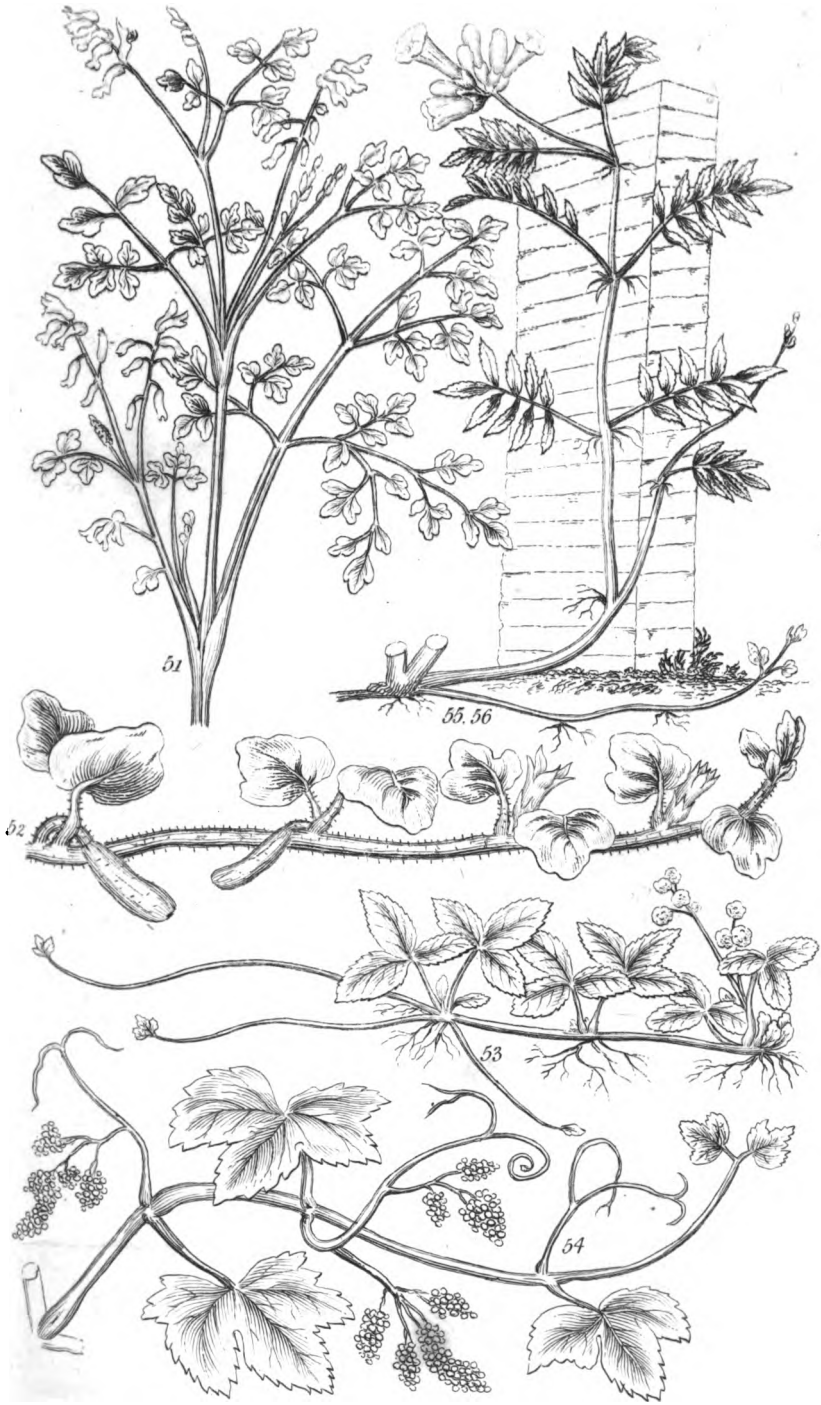

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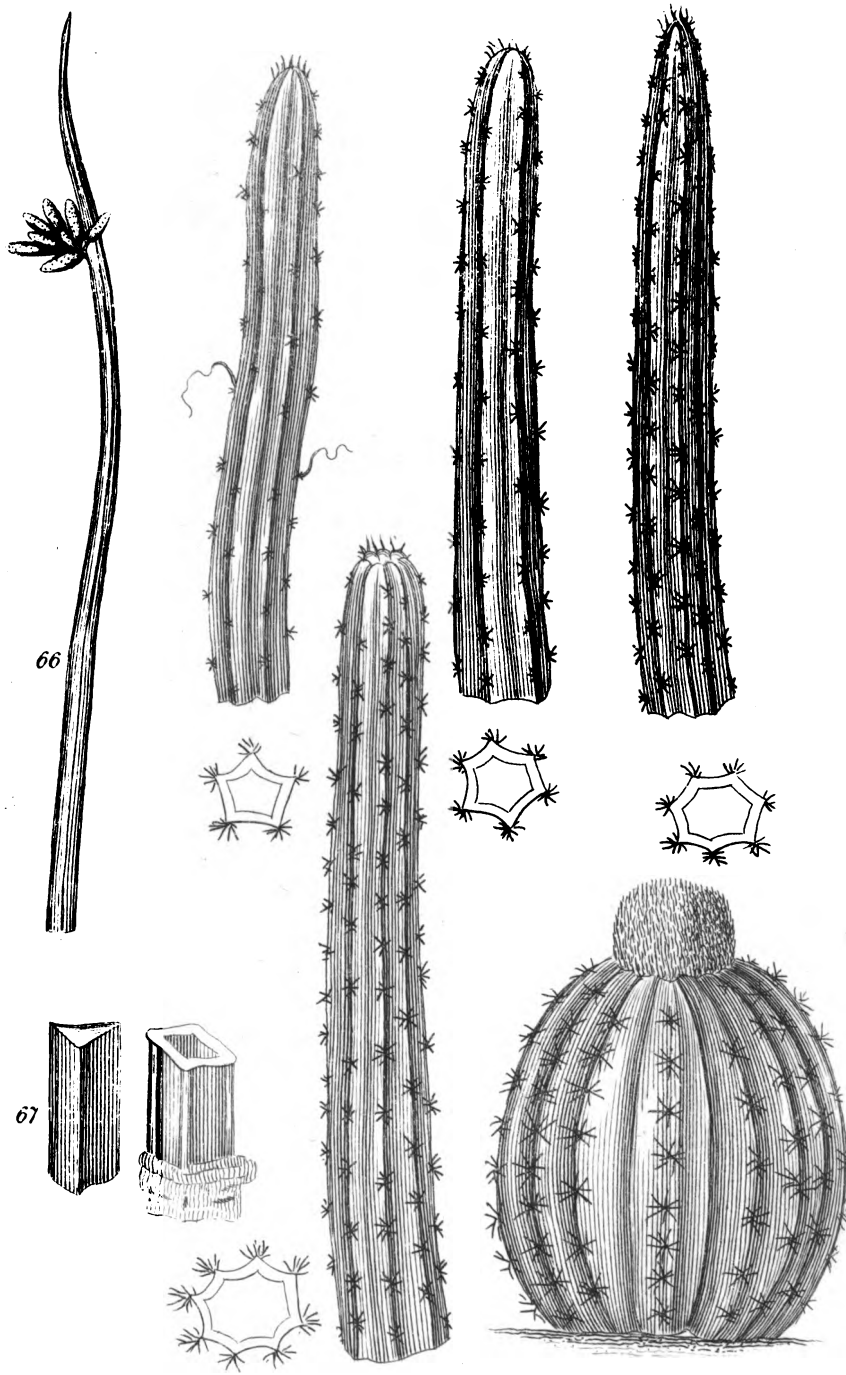

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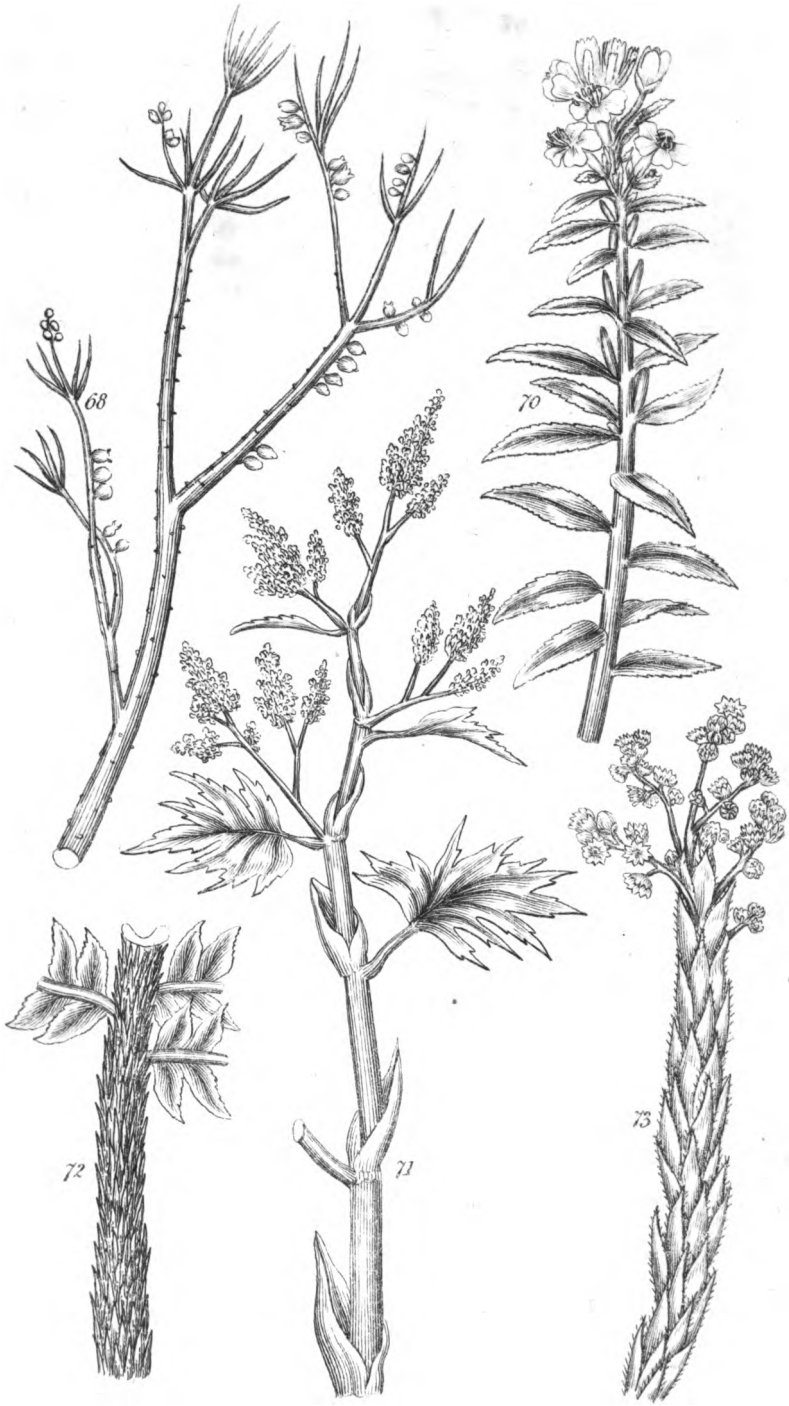

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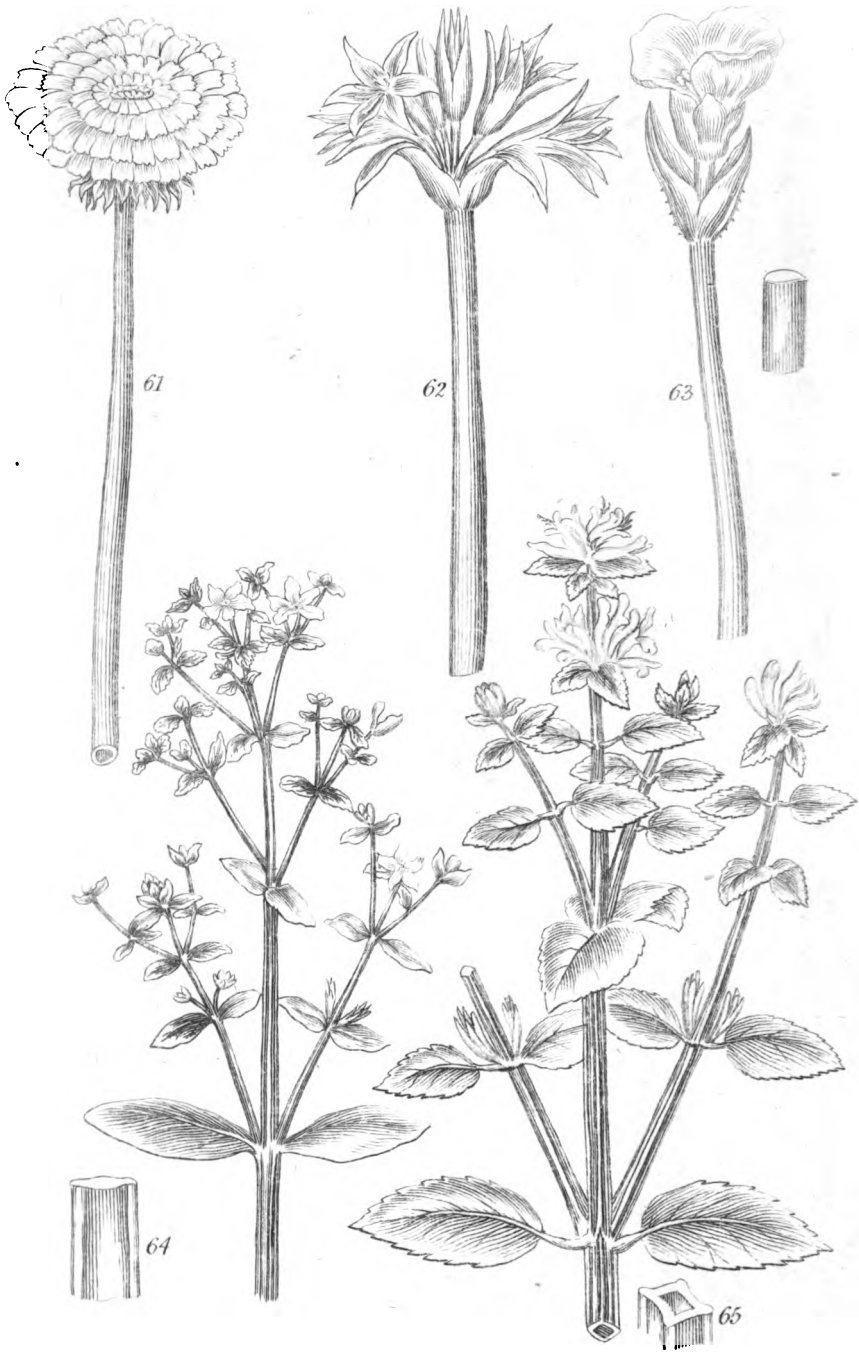

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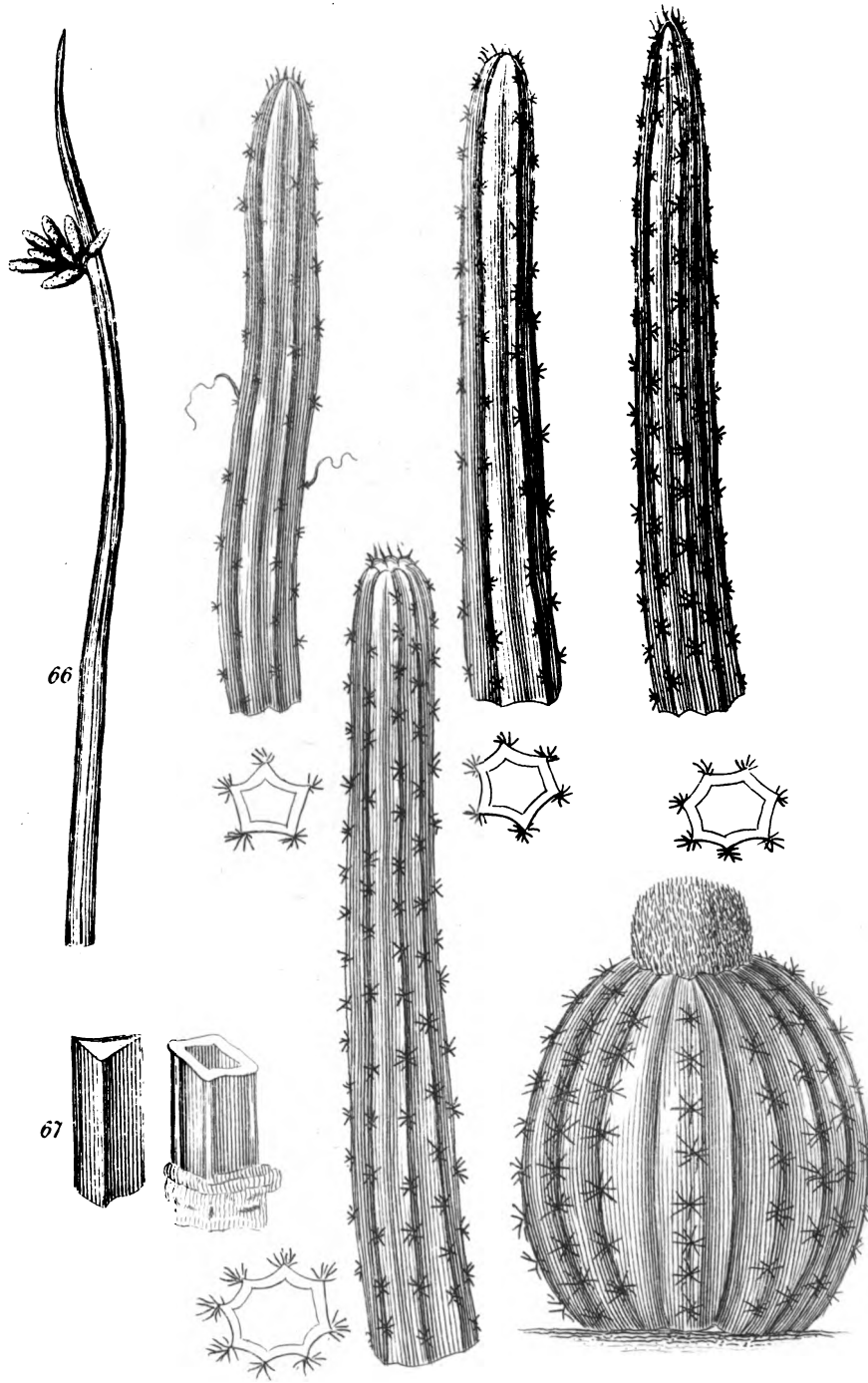

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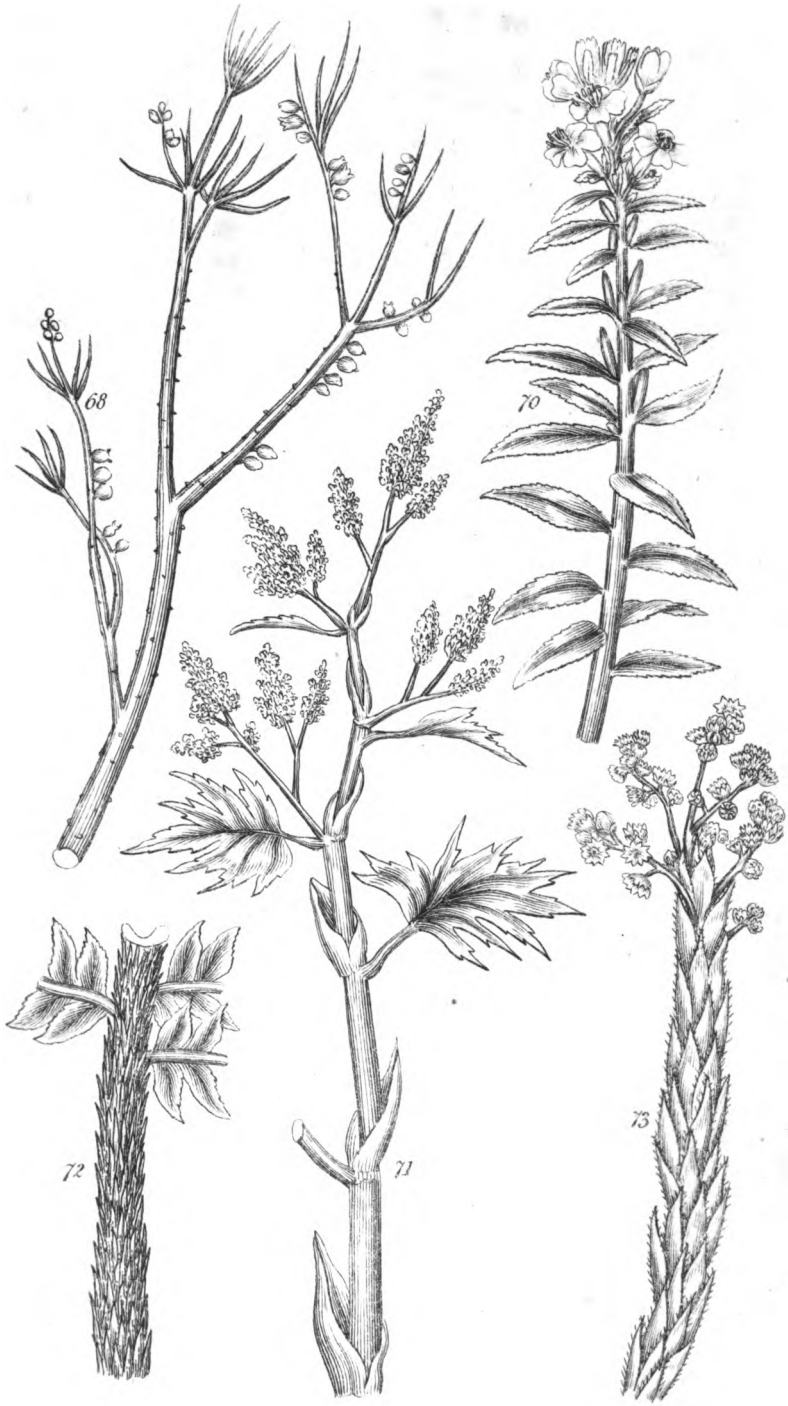

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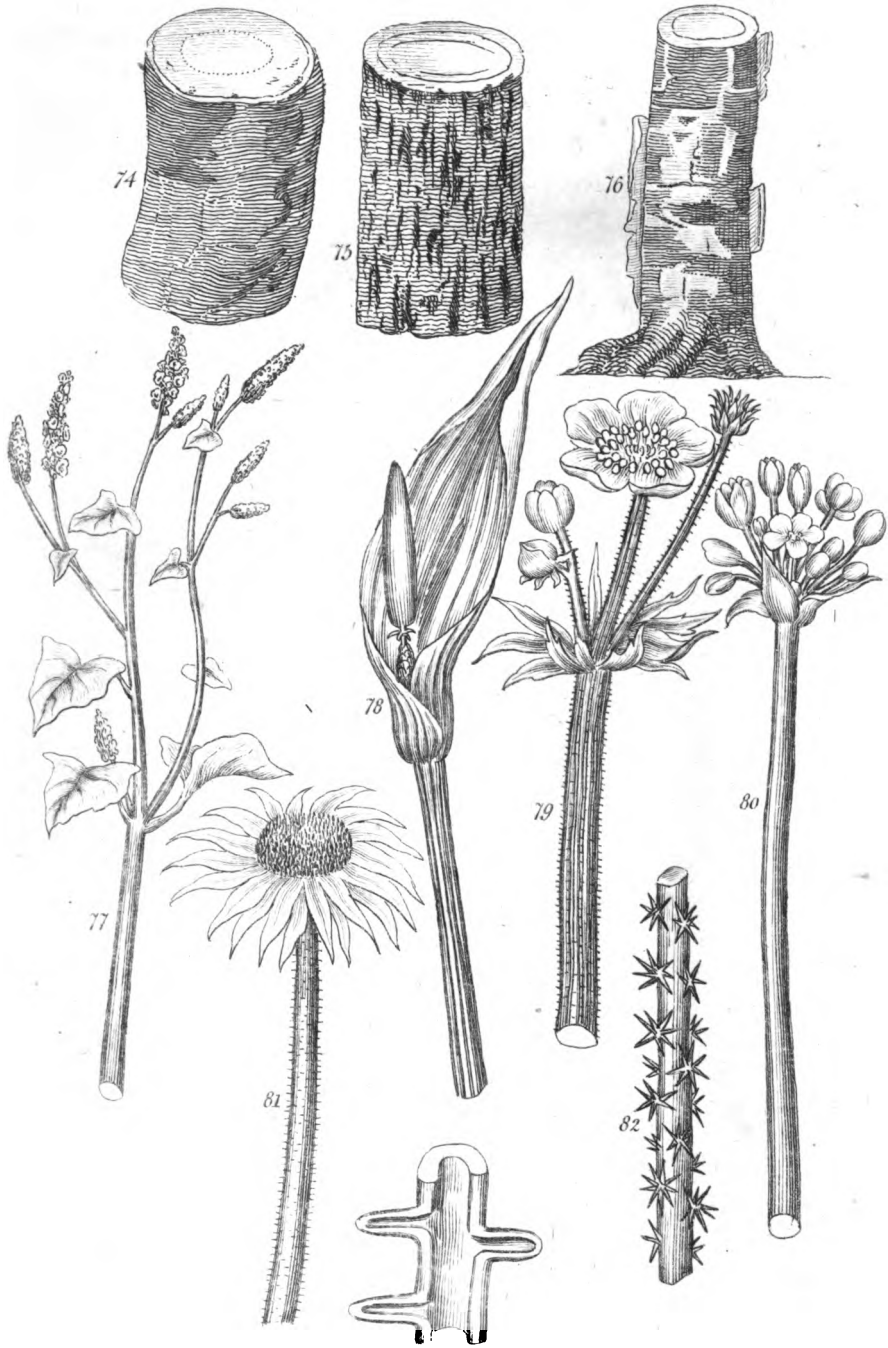

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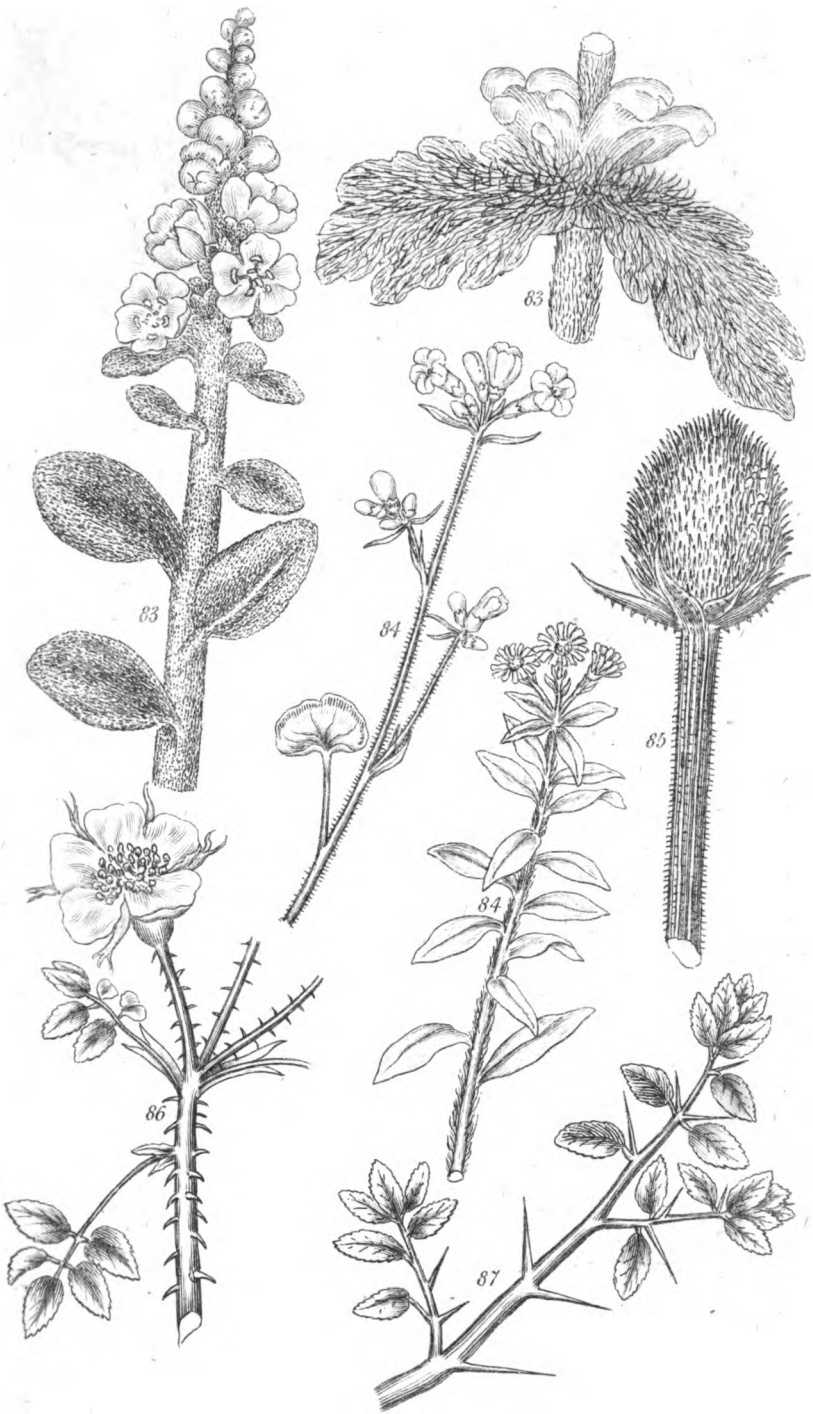

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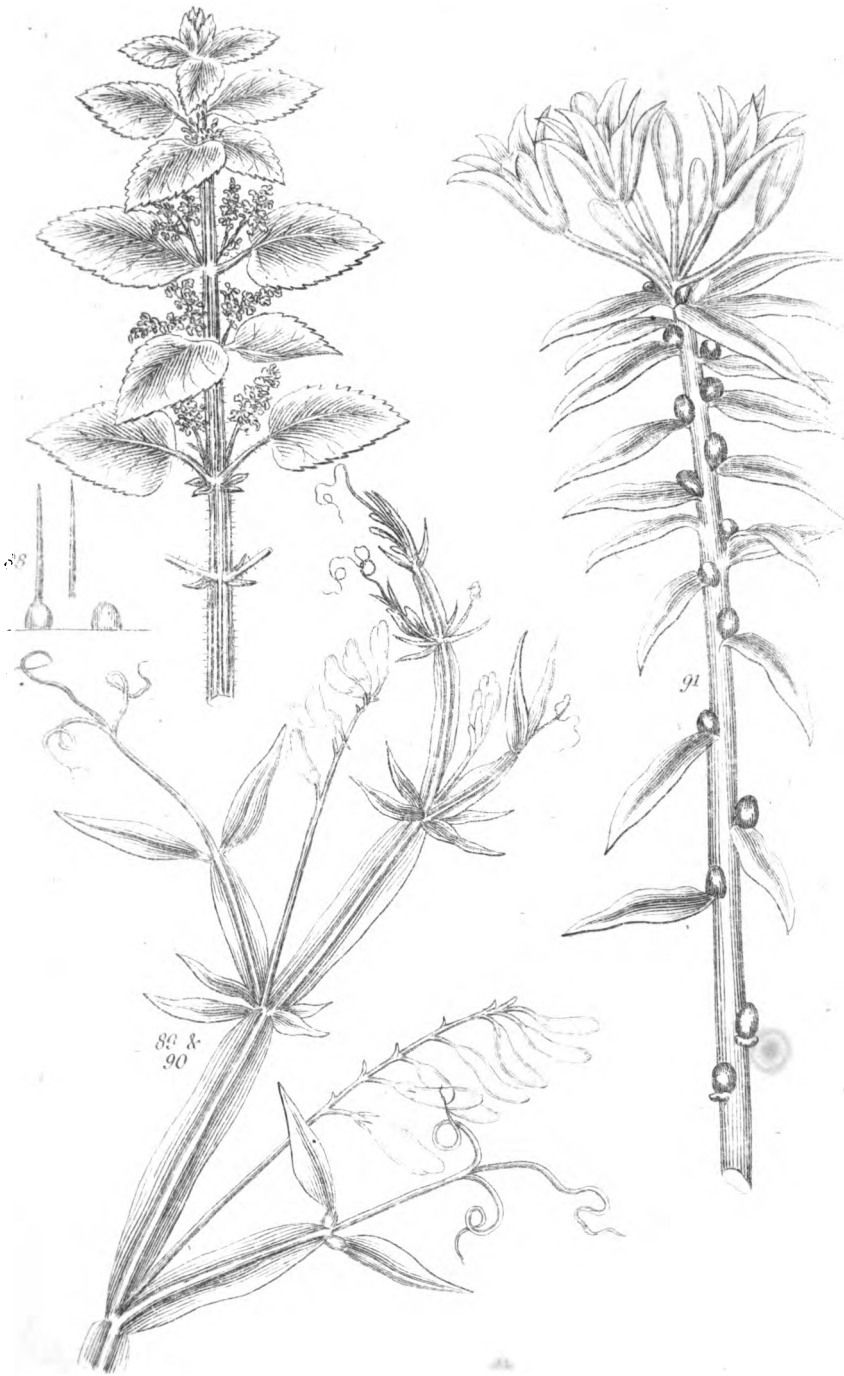
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Plate 18.

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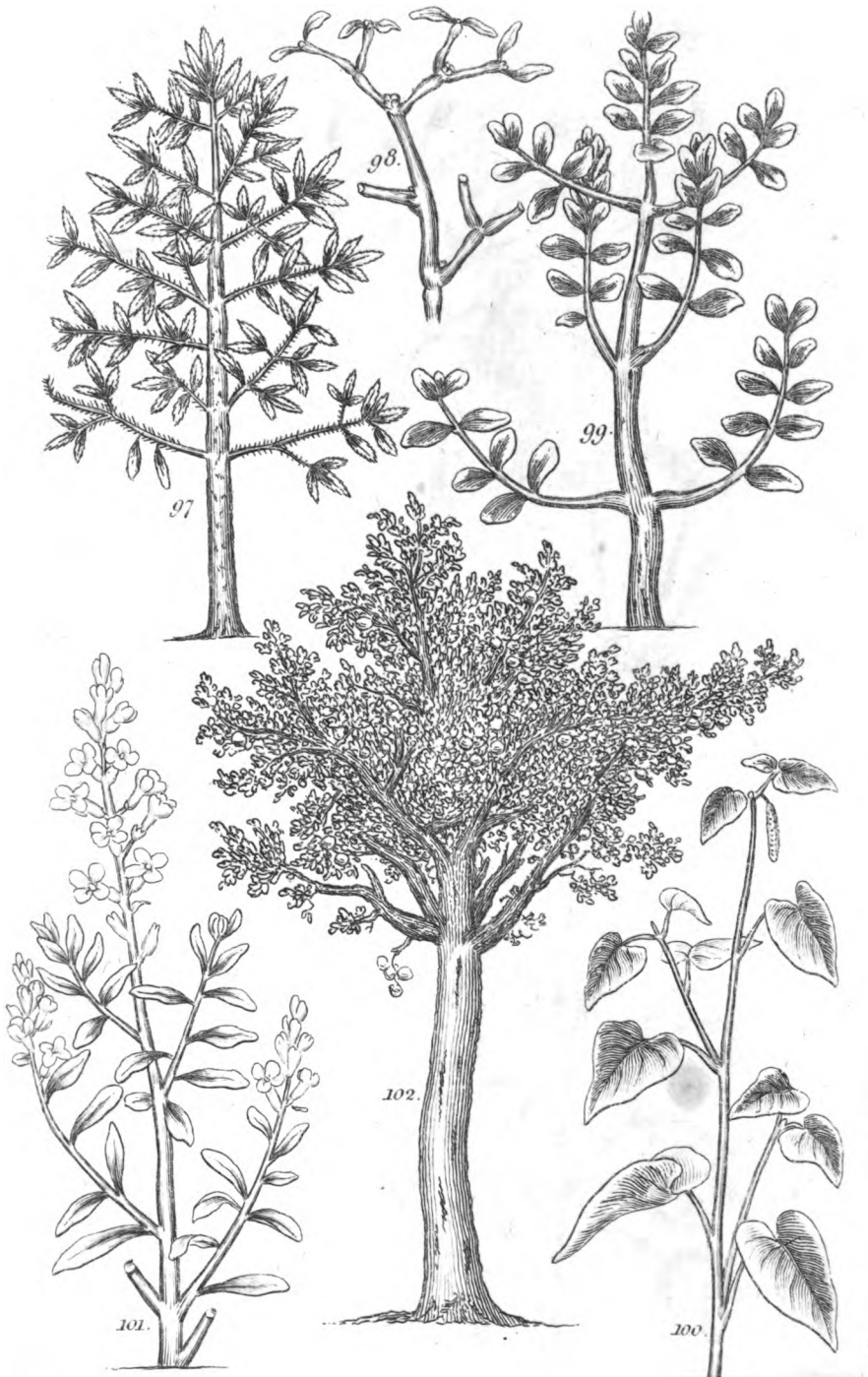

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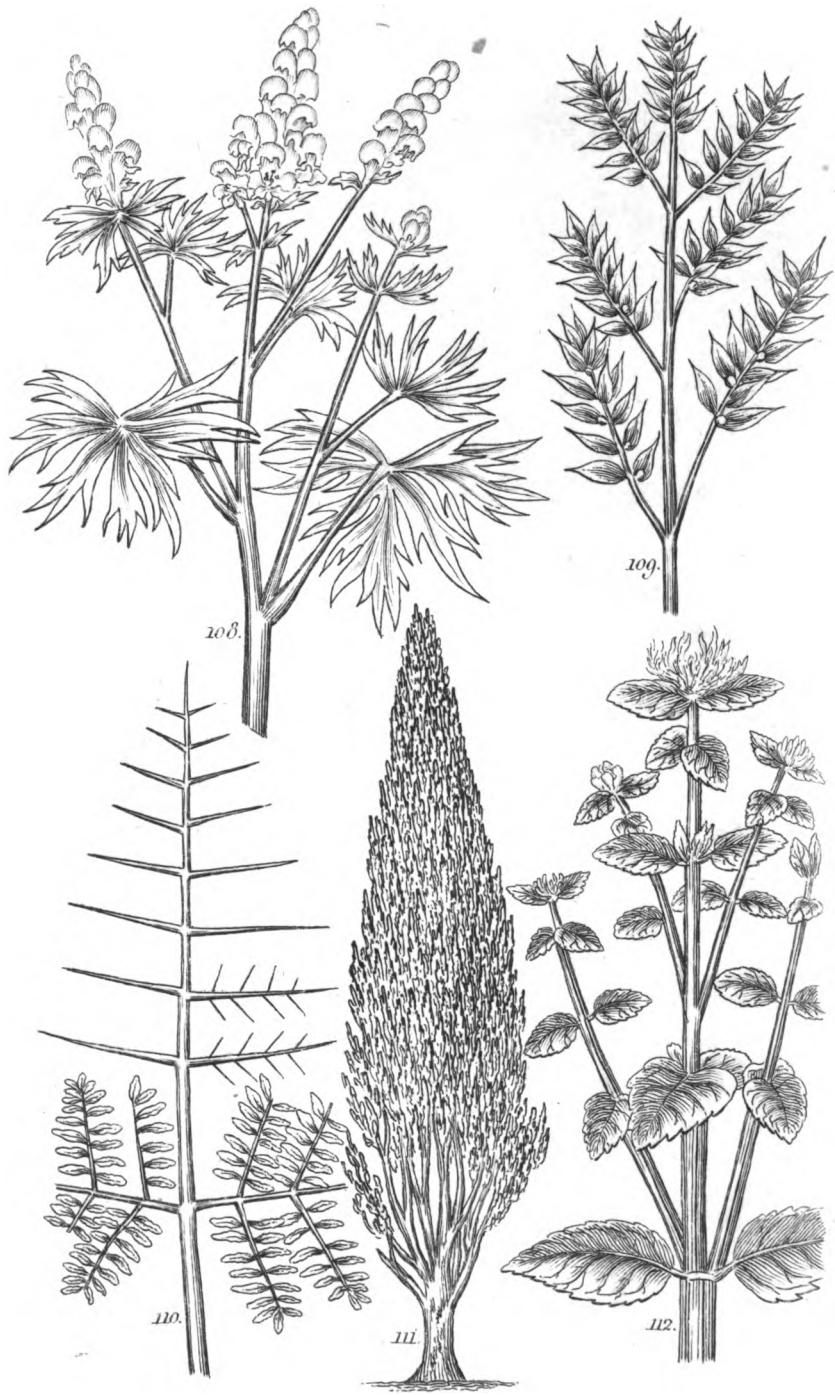

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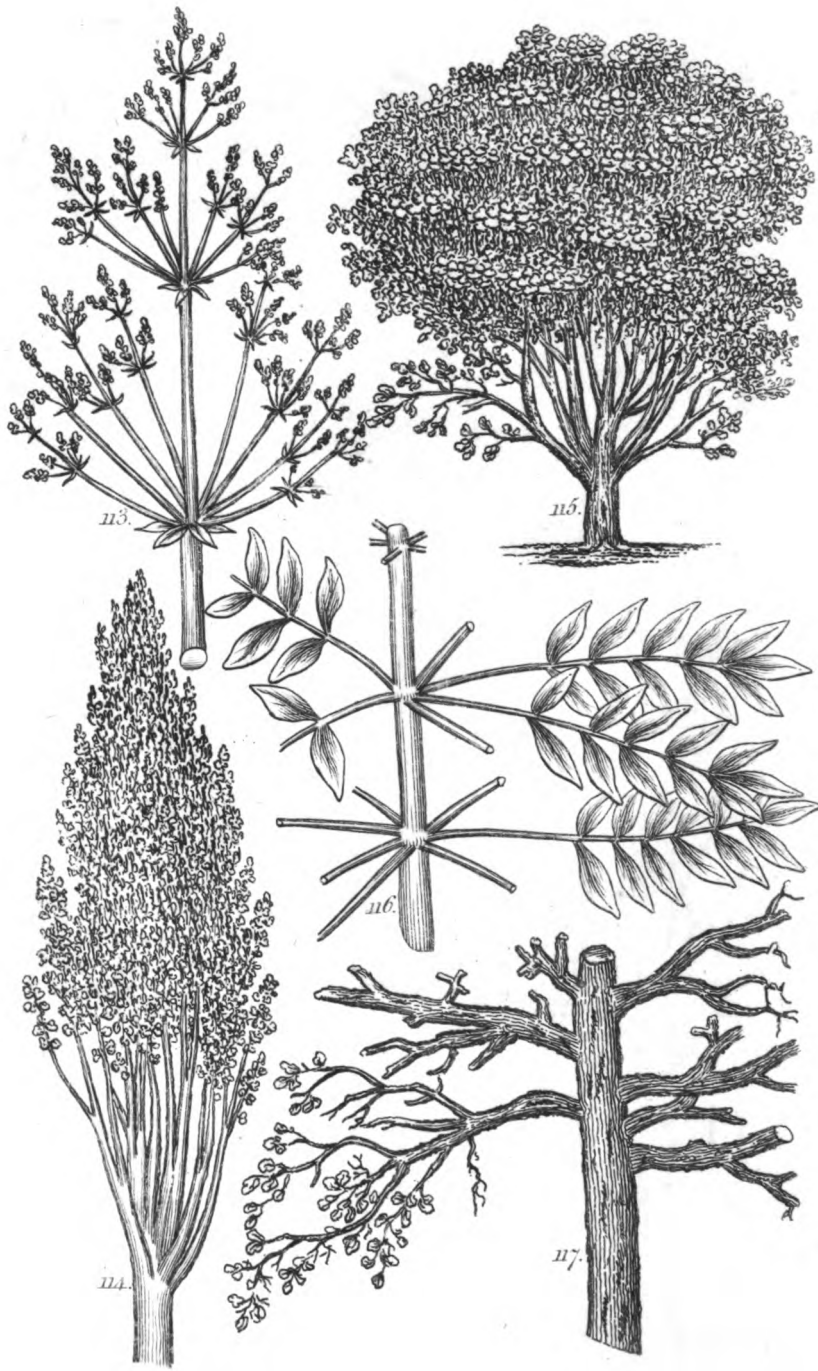
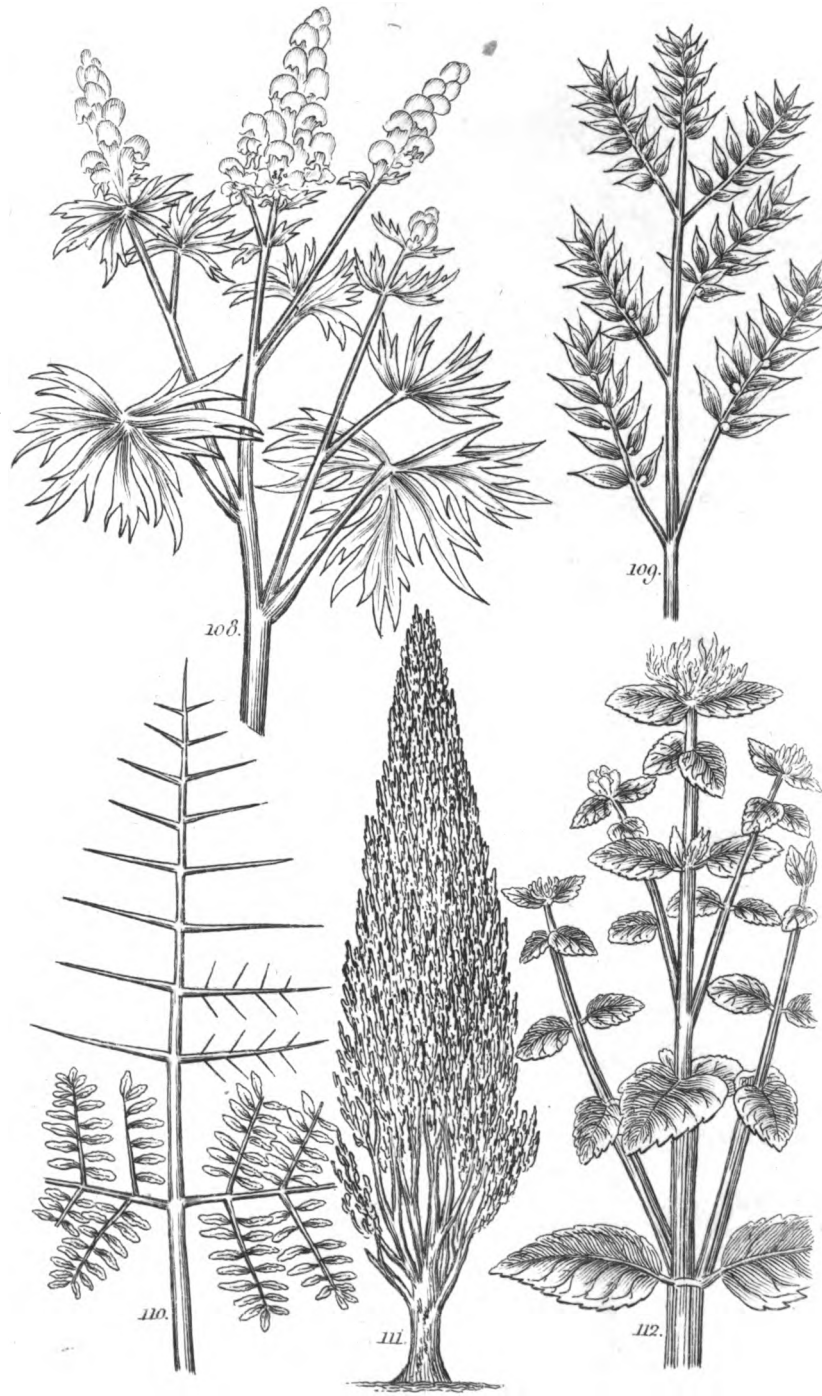


Miller del. Ee

London Published by Dr Thornton, Jan.y 1.1812.

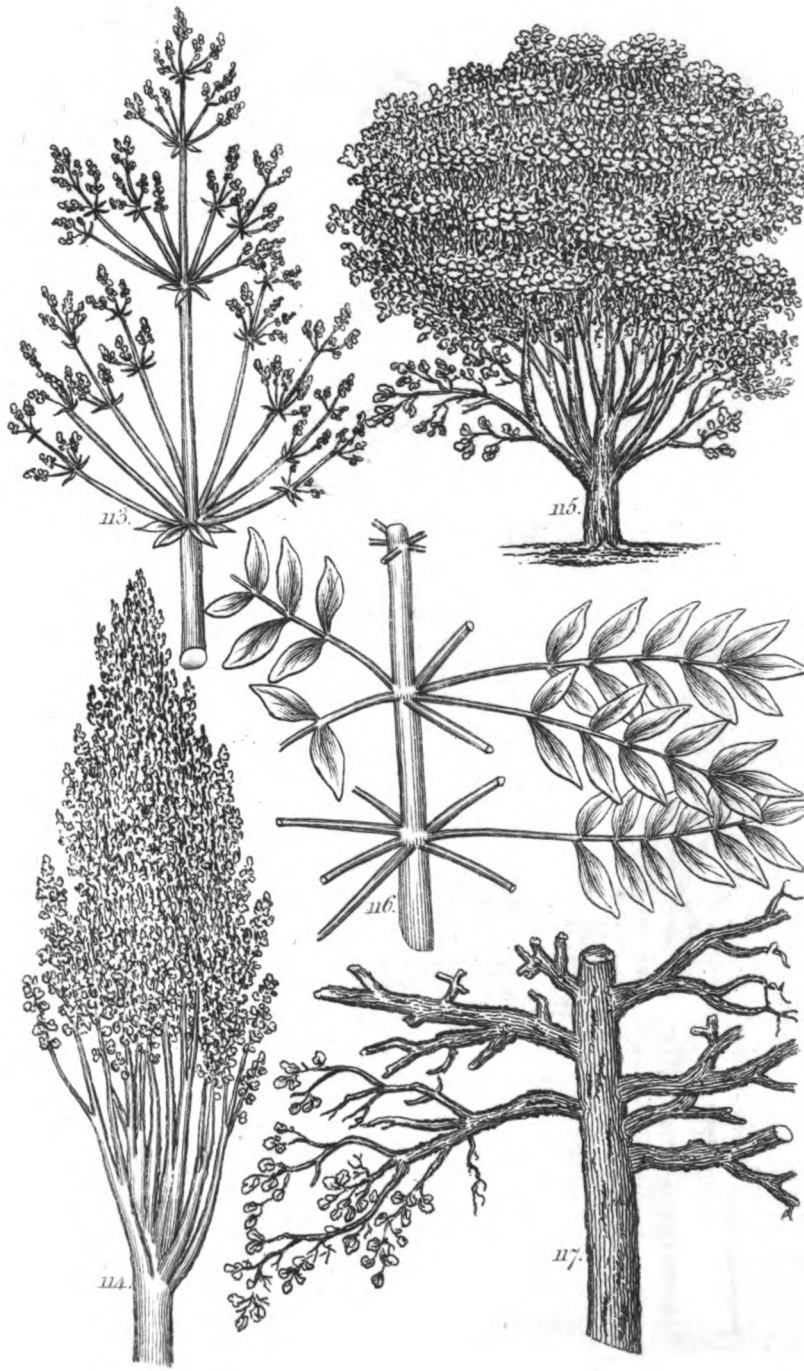


Miller del.

Eves sculp.

London, Published by D.r Thornton, Jan.y 1, 1812.

BIBLIOTHECA BODLEIANA



Miller del. Eyes sculp.

London Published by Dr Thornton, June 1, 1812.

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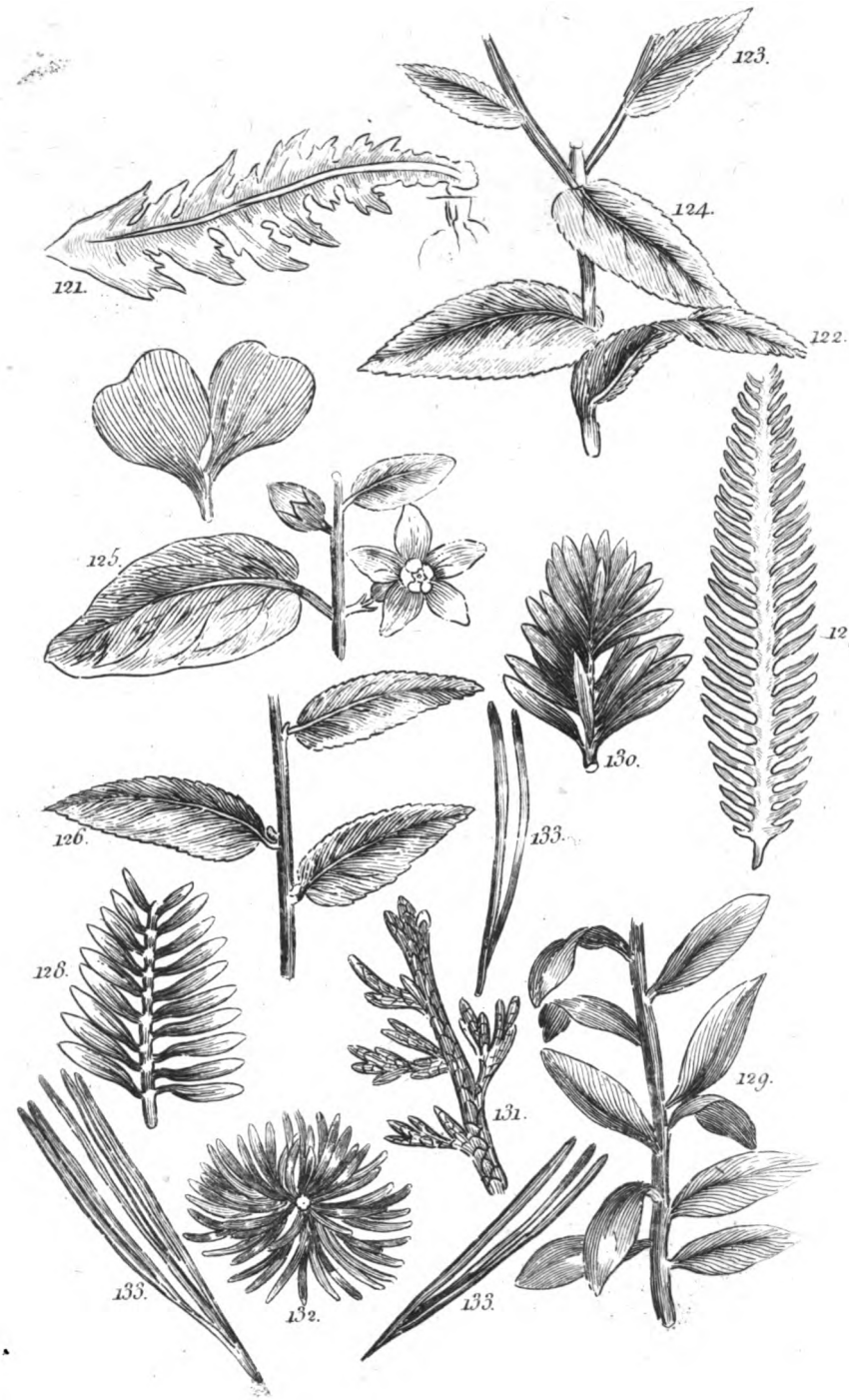
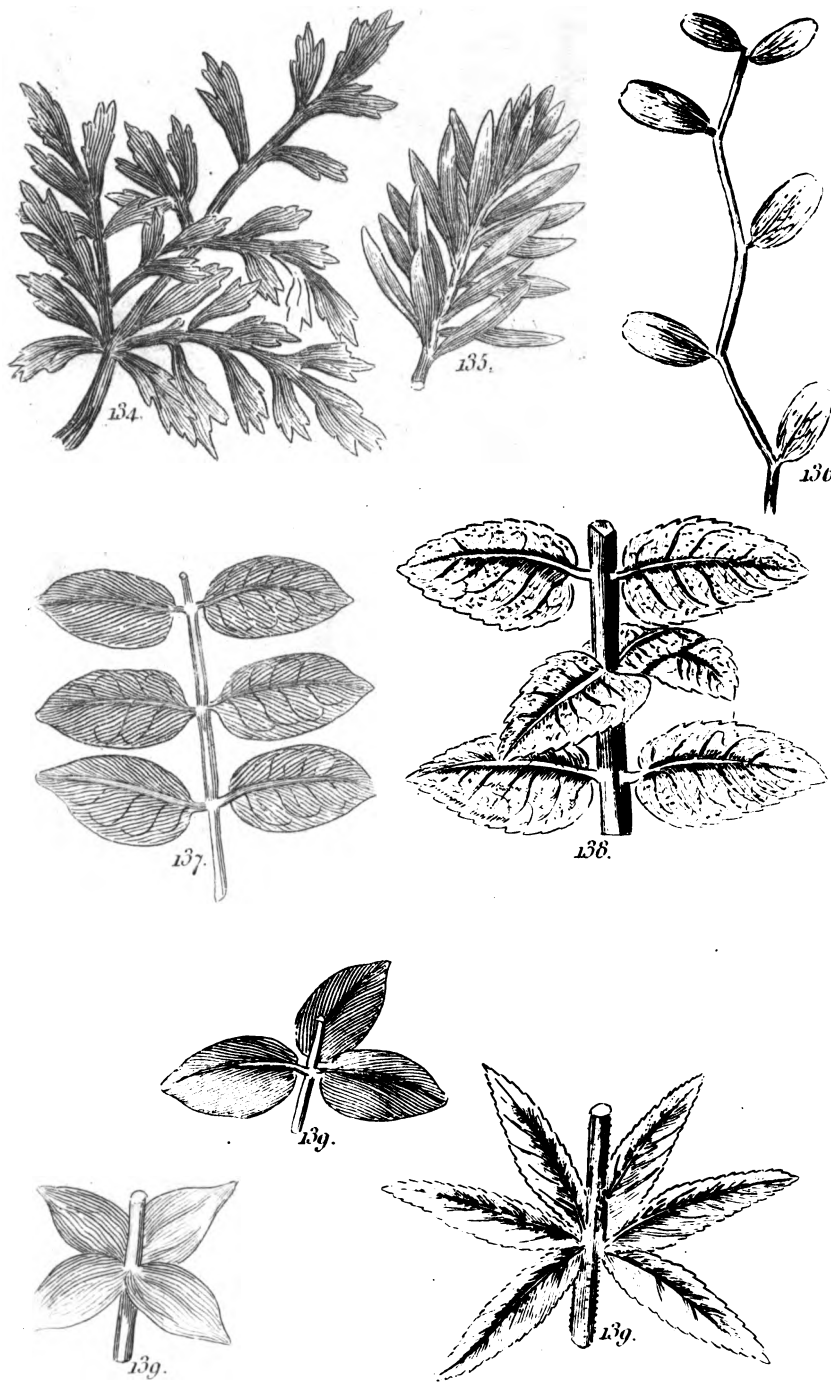
London Published by

Plate 24.



Miller del. *Eves sculp.*

London, Published by Dr Thornton, Jan.y 1, 1812.



Mill. del. *Eves fculp.*

London, Published by D^r Thornton, Jan^y 1 1812.

Plate 26.

Miller del.

Eves sculp.

London, Published by Dr Thornton, Jan.y 1, 1812.

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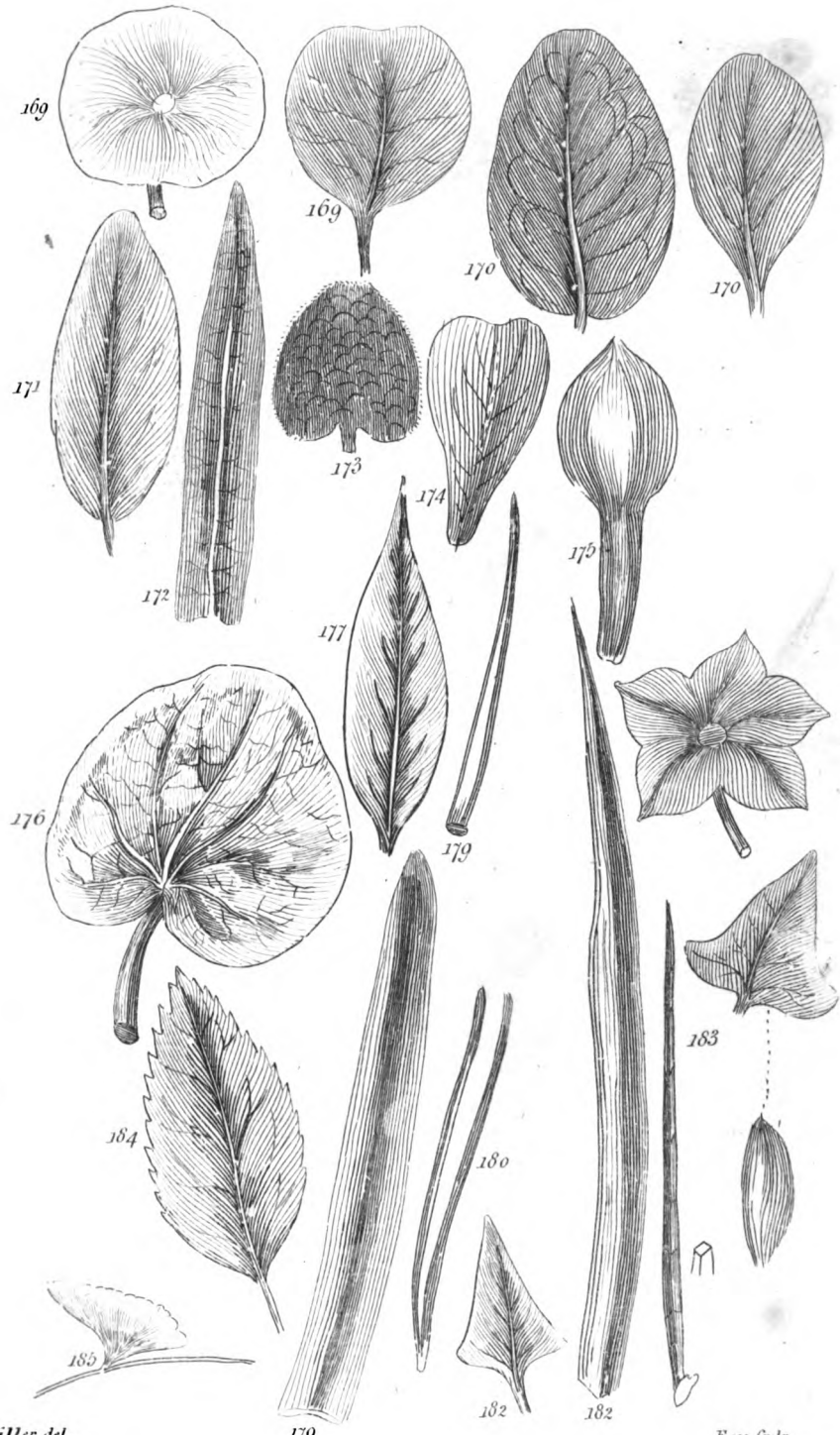
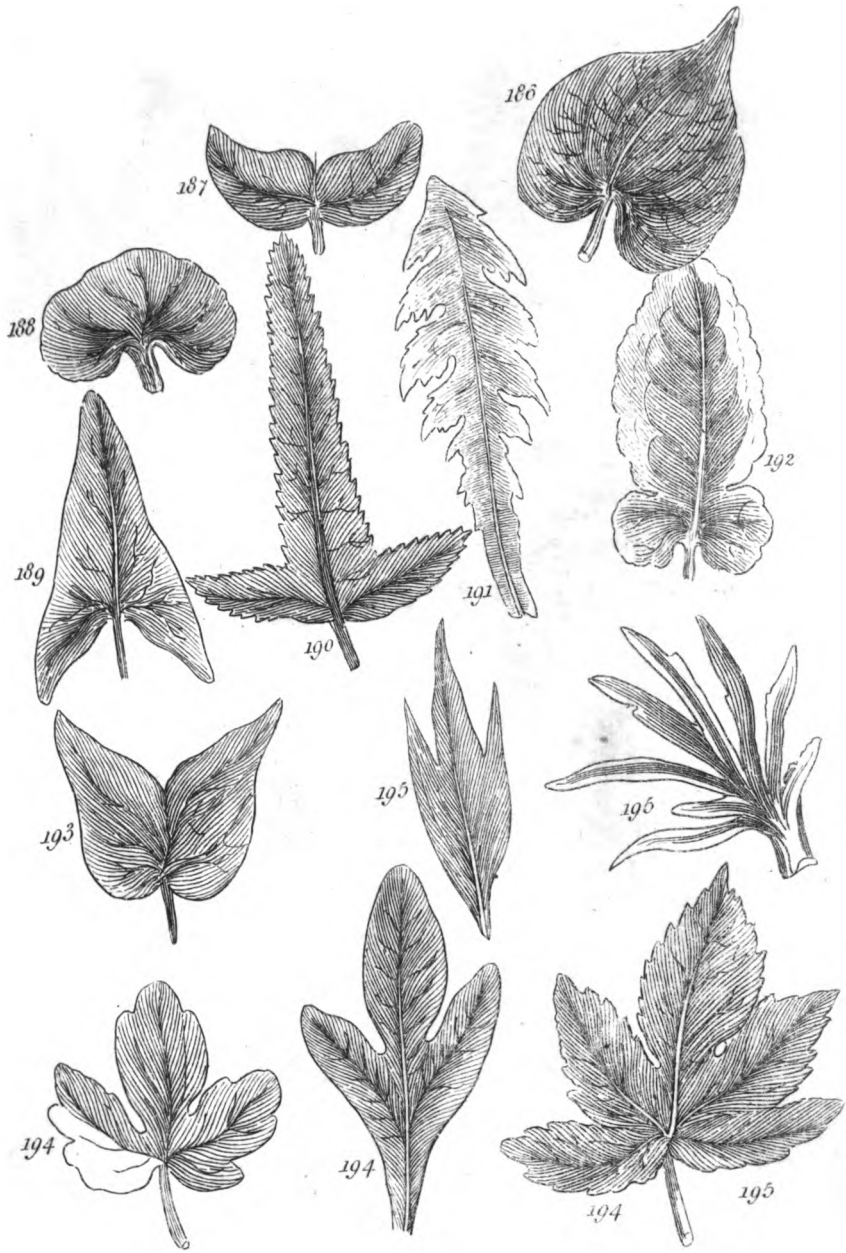
Miller del. Eves sculp.

London, Published by D.r Thornton, Jan.y 1, 1812.



London, Published by Dr Thornton, Jan.y 1.1812.



Miller del. *Eves sculp.*

London, Published by D.r Thornton, Jan.y 1, 1812.

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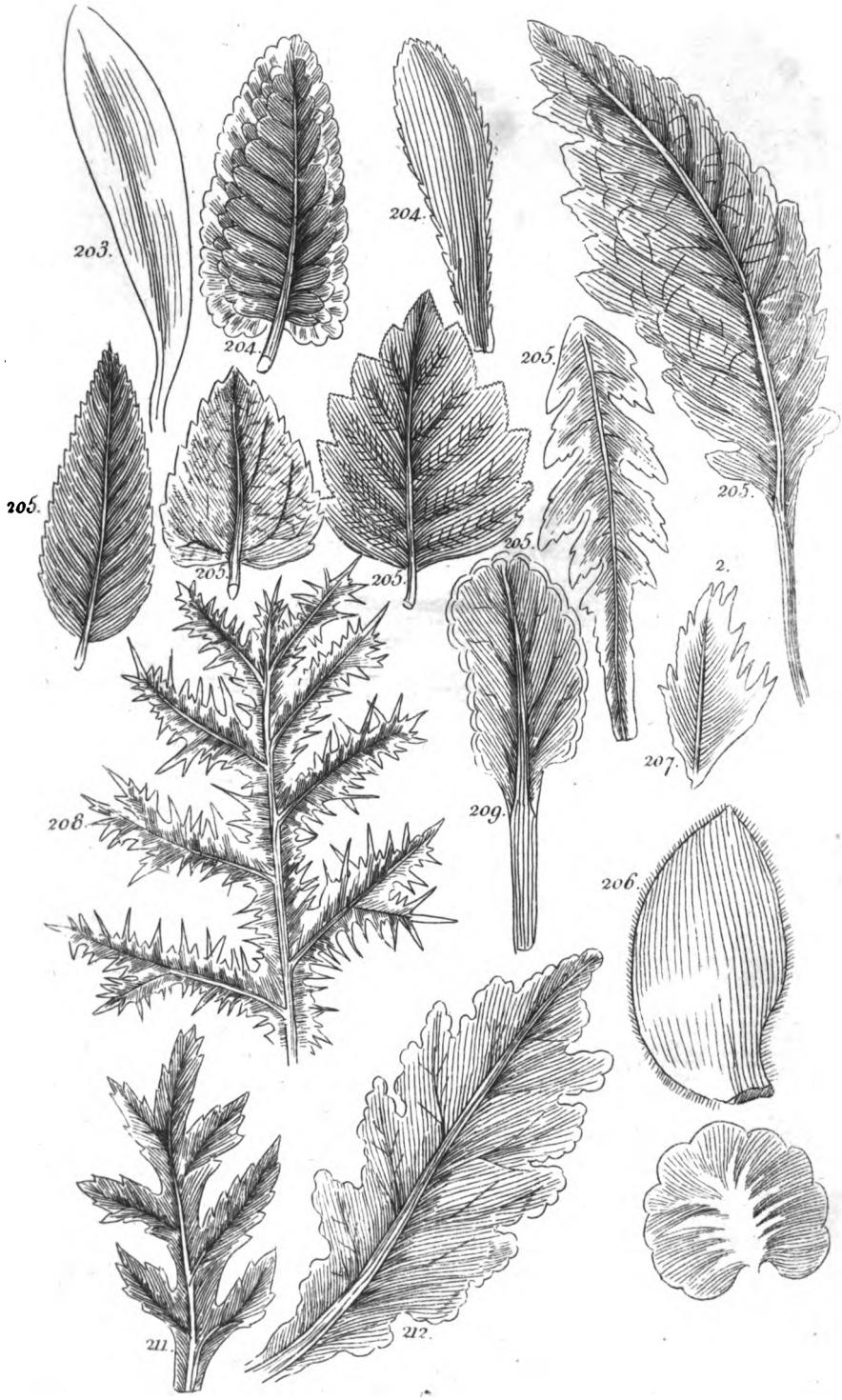
Plate 30.

Miller del. *Eves sculp*

London, Published by Dr Thornton, Jan.1, 1812.

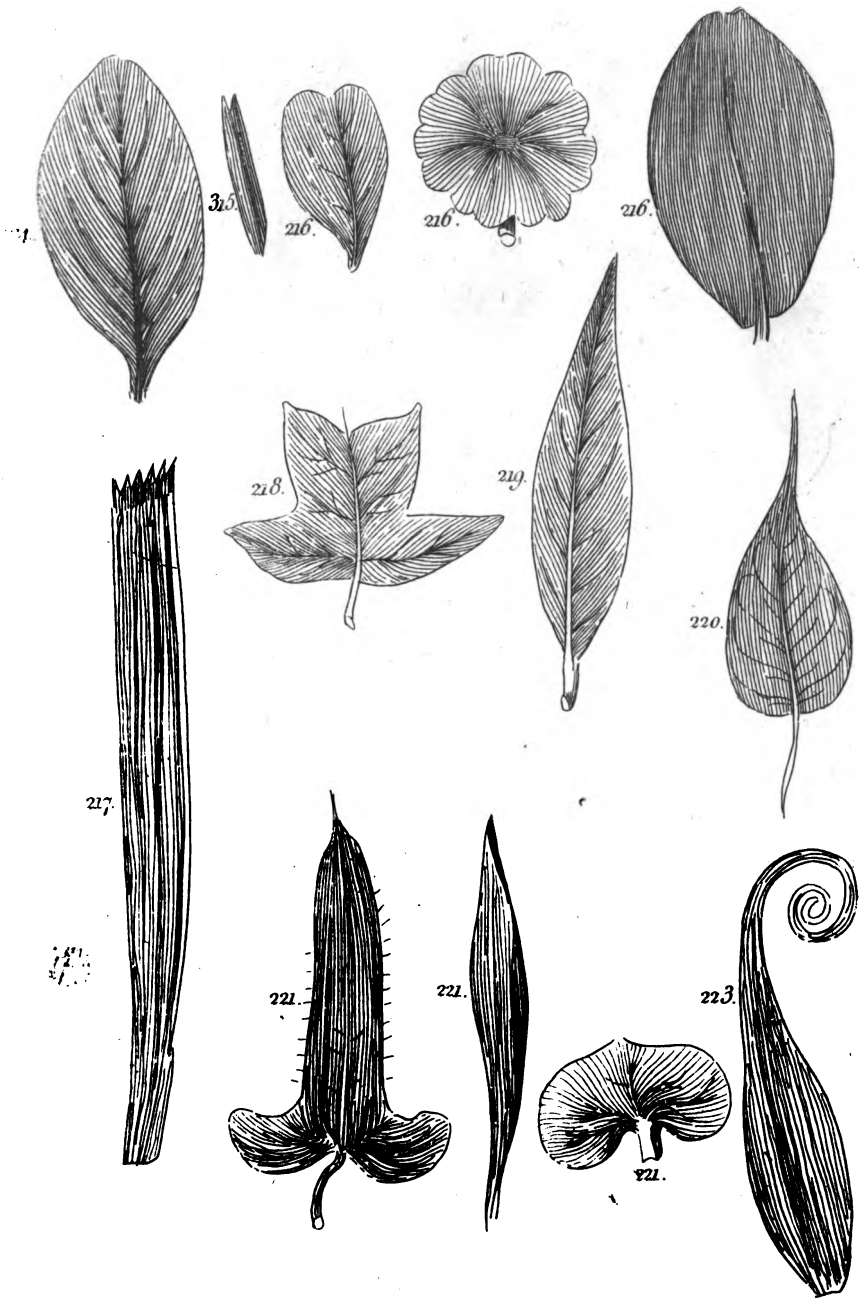
Plate 31.



Miller del. Eves sculp.

London, Published by Dr. Thornton, Jan.y 1, 1810.

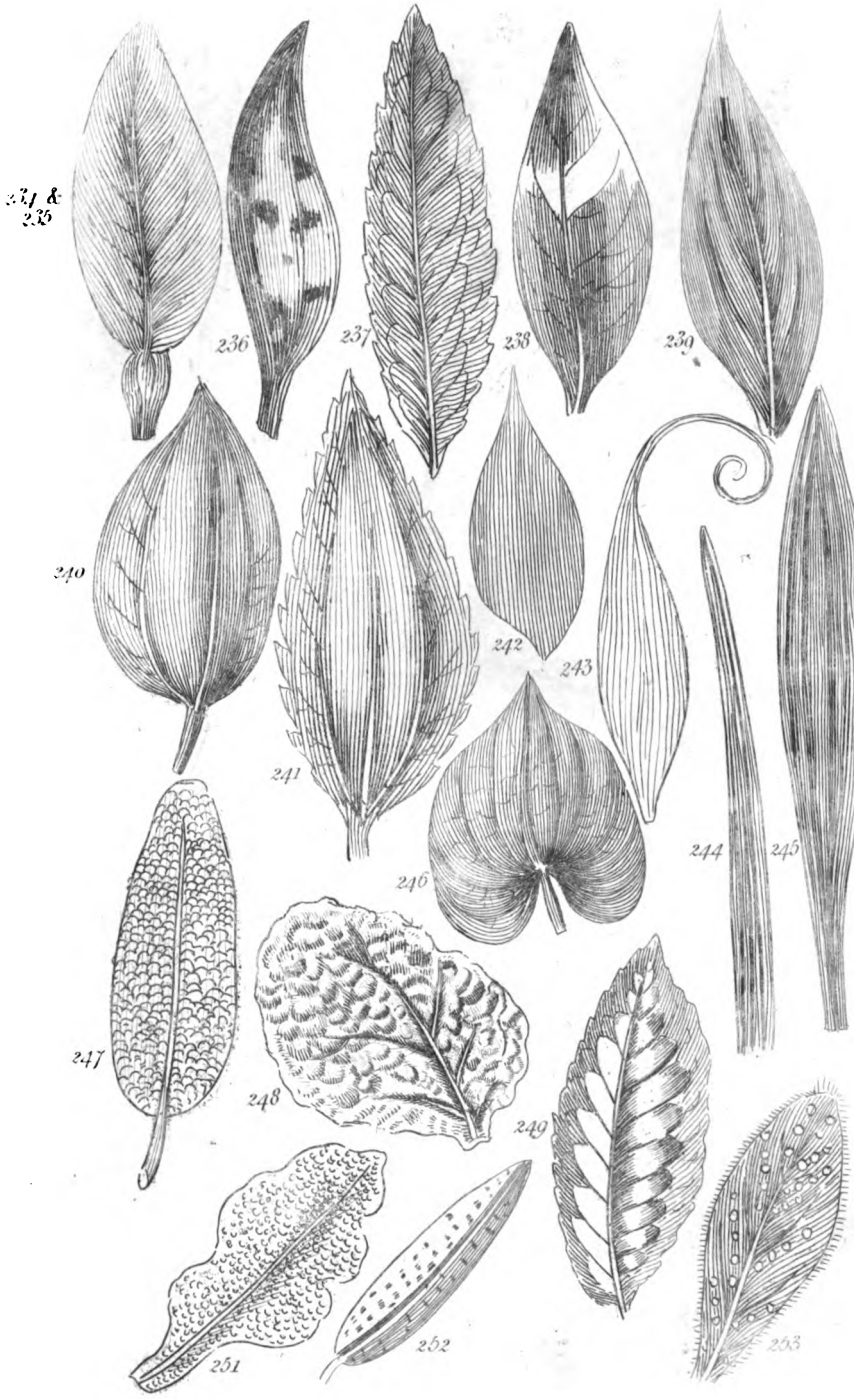
Plate 32.



Miller del.

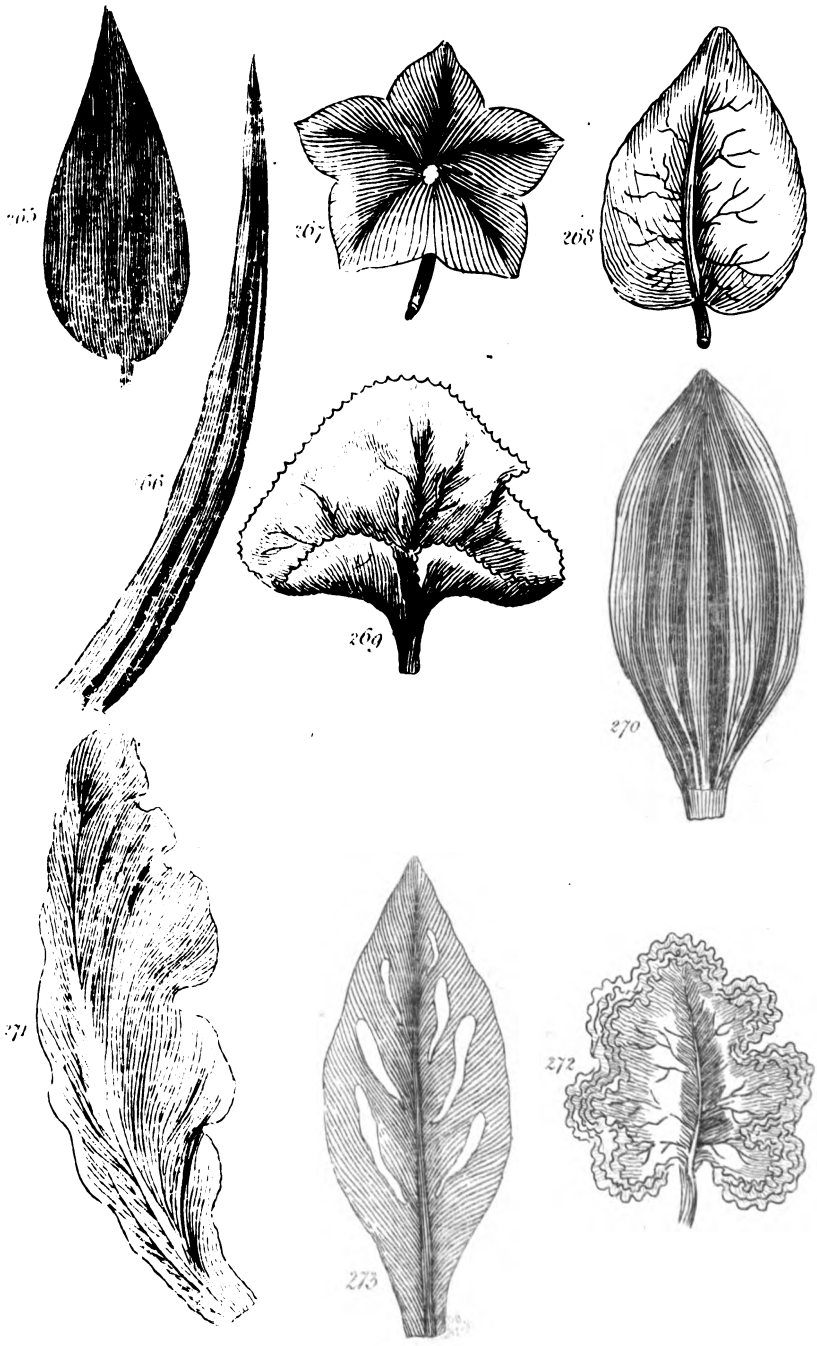
Eves sculp.

London, Published by Dr Thornton, Jan.y 1.1812.



London, Published by Dr Thornton, J[illegible]

London, Published by D.r Thornton, Jan.y 1, 18..

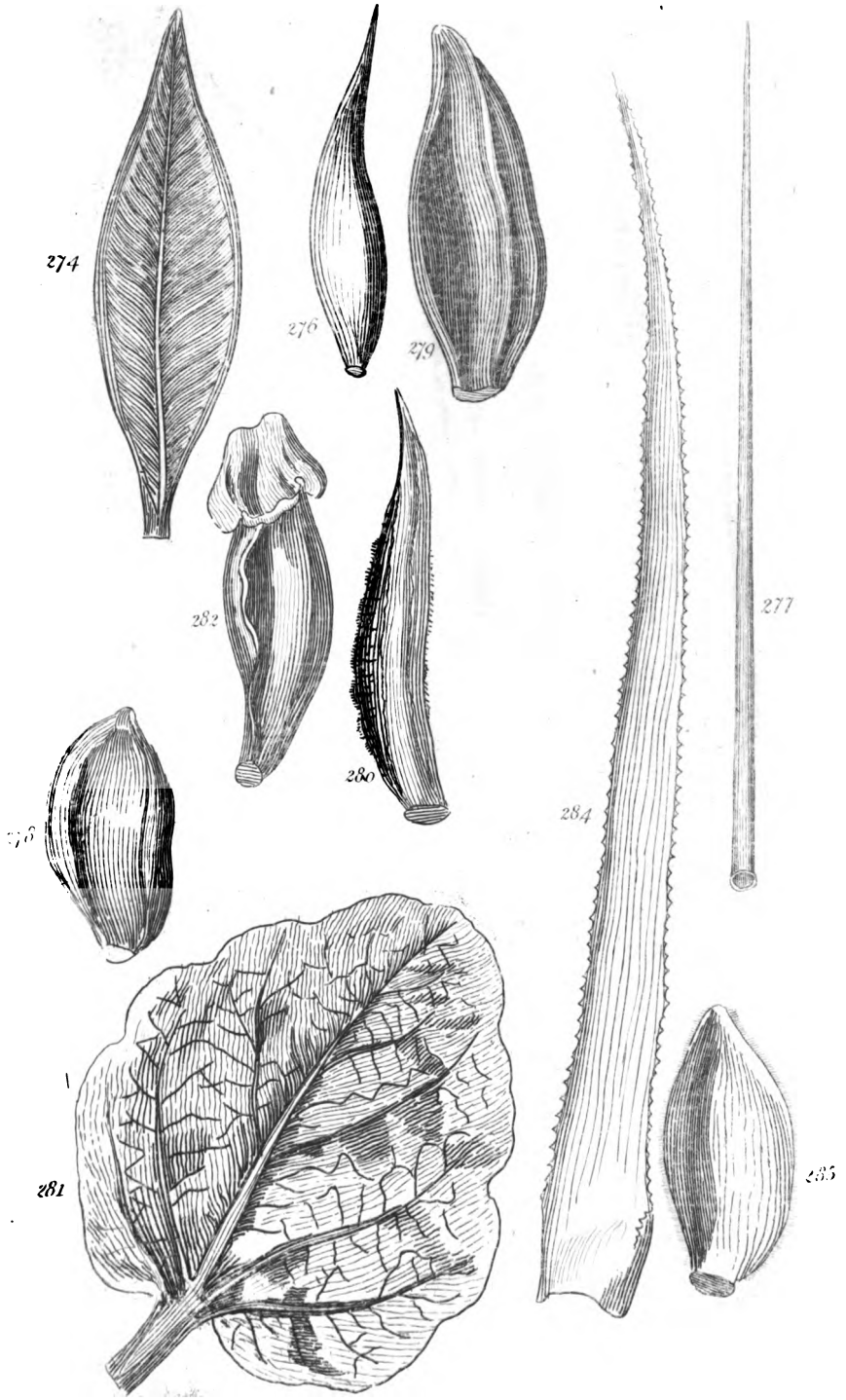


Miller del.

Ewes sc.

London, Published by D.r Thornton, Jan.y 1, 1818.

Plate 36.



Miller del.

Eyes sculp

London, Published by D^r Thornton, Jan^y 1, 1811

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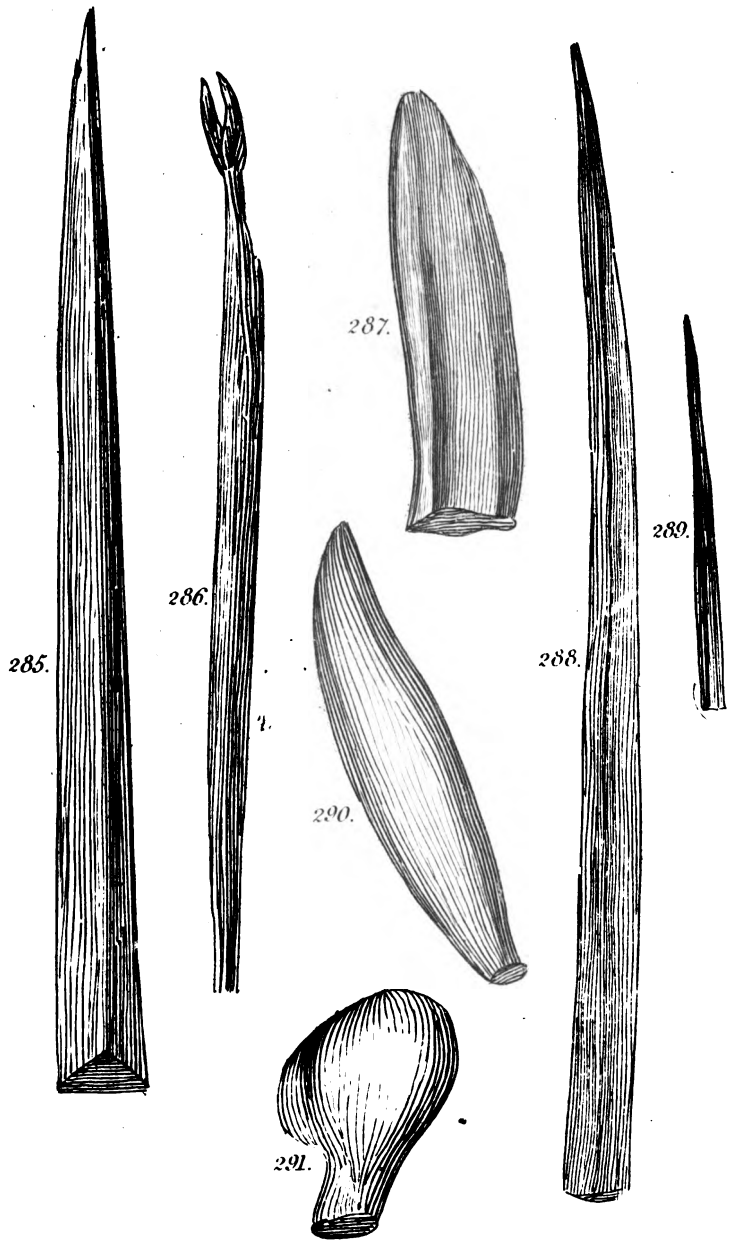
Plate 37.



Miller del. *Eves sculp.*

London Published by Dr Thornton Jan.y 1812

Plate 38.

Miller del

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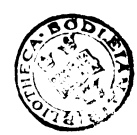
London. Published by D^r Thornton June 1, 1812.

Miller del.

Eves sculp.

London Published by D.r Thornton, Jan.y 1, 1812.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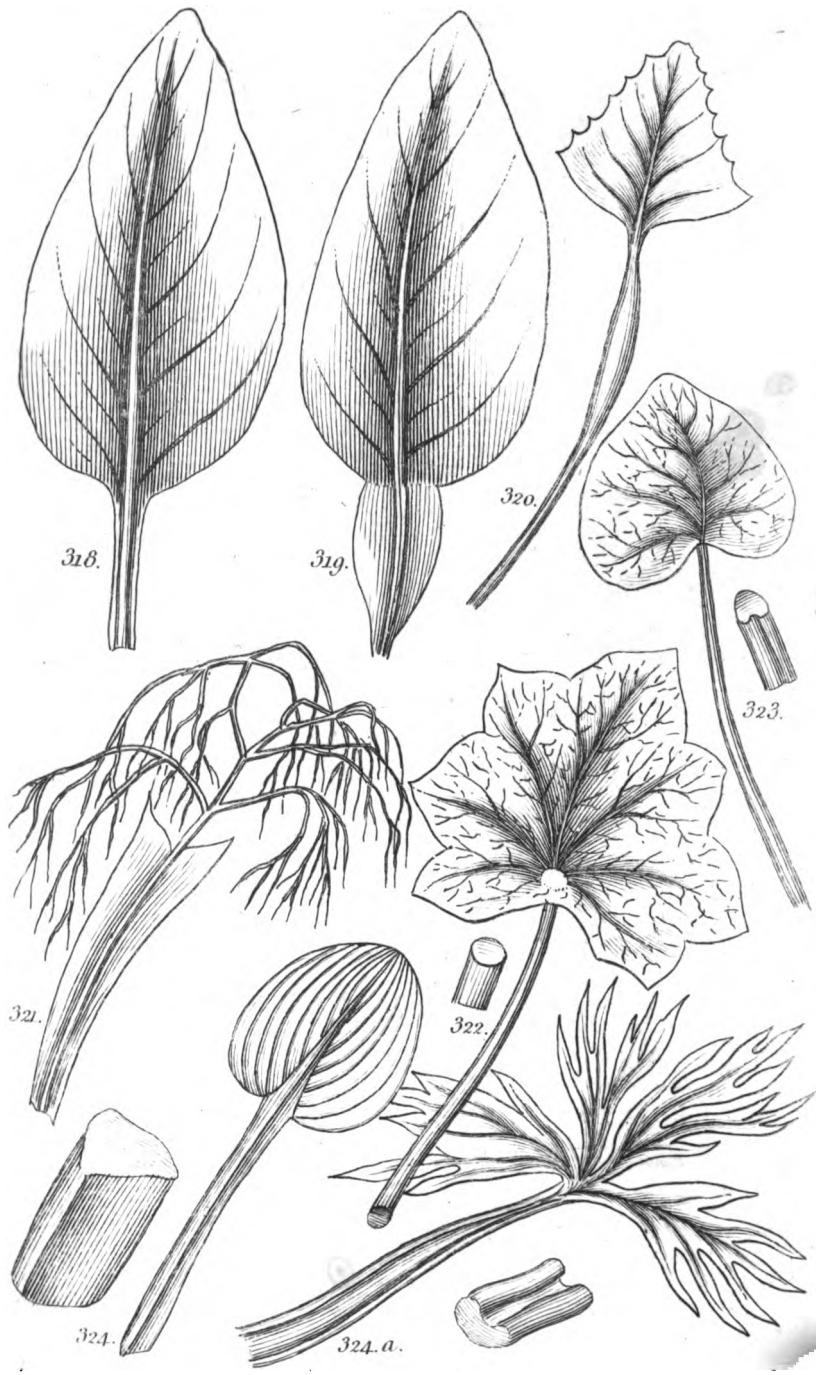
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Miller del. Eves sculp.

London Published by D.r Thornton, Jan.y 1, 1812.

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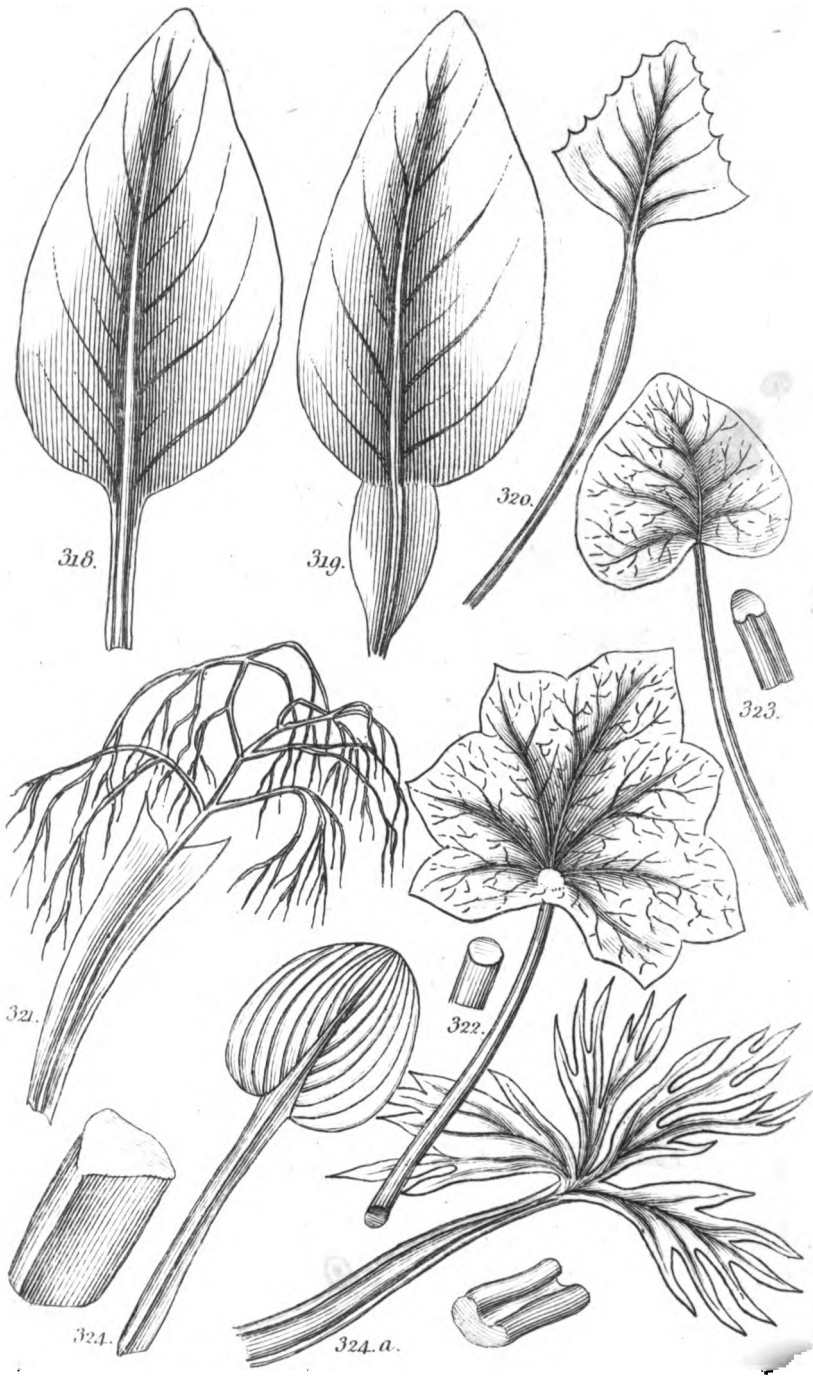
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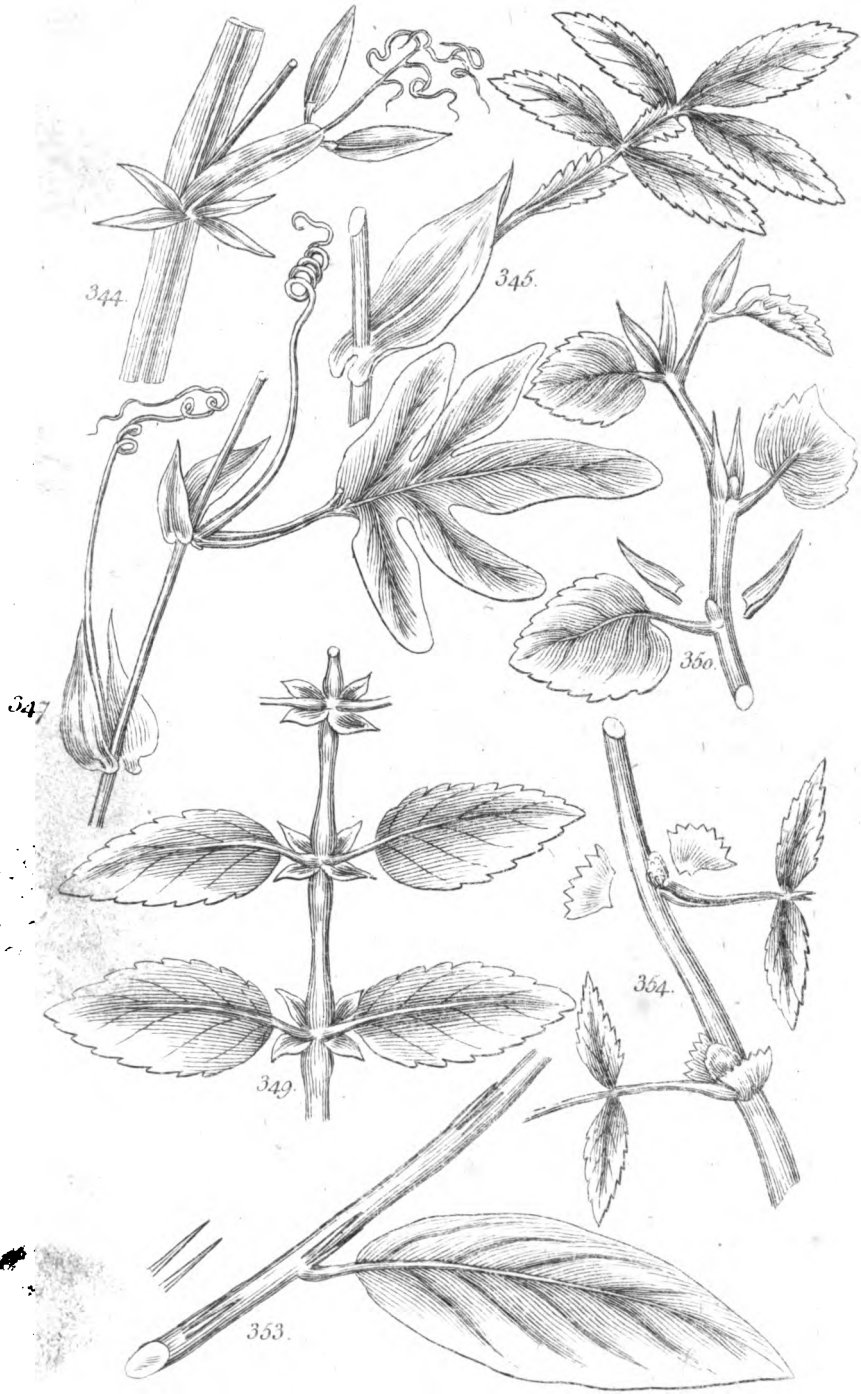
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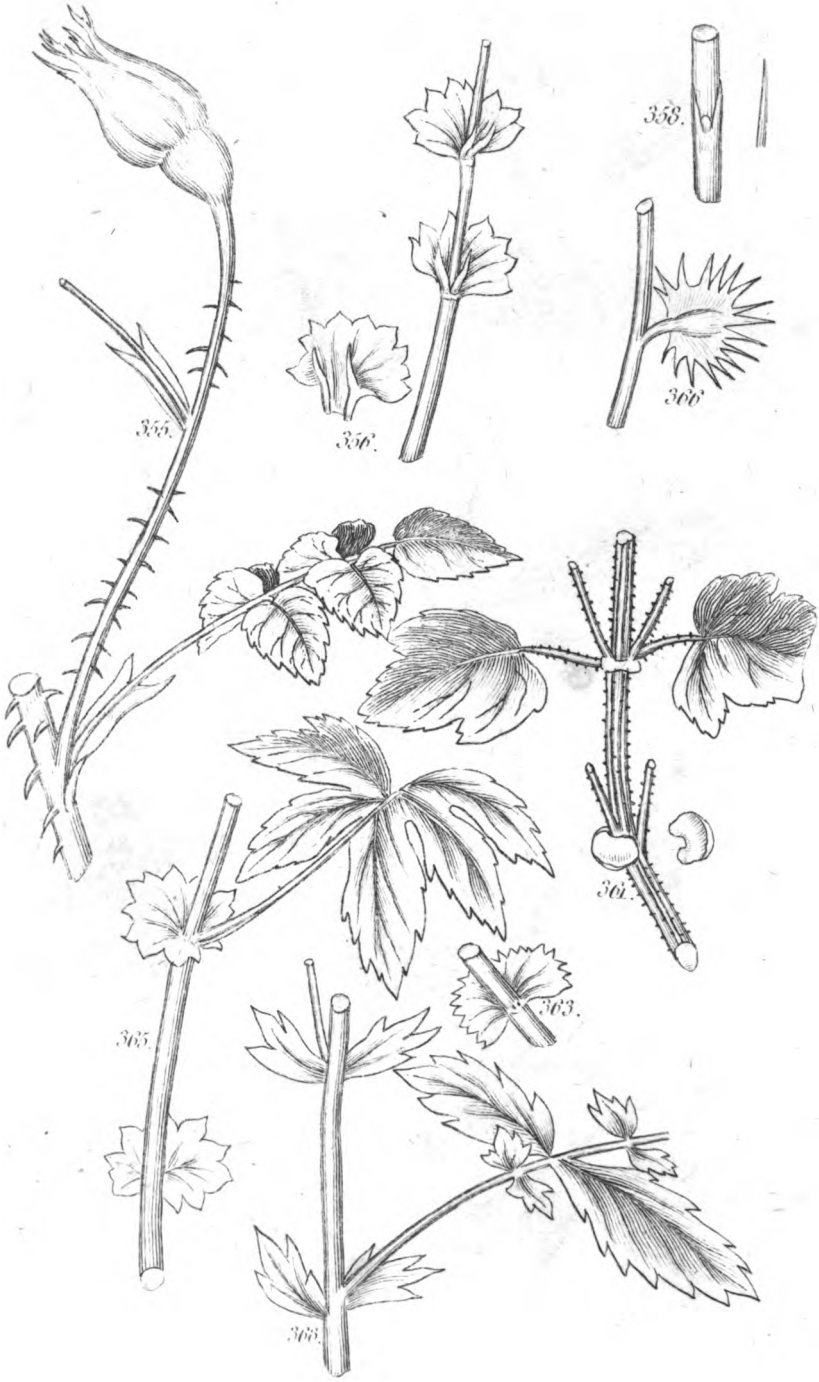
Plate 47.

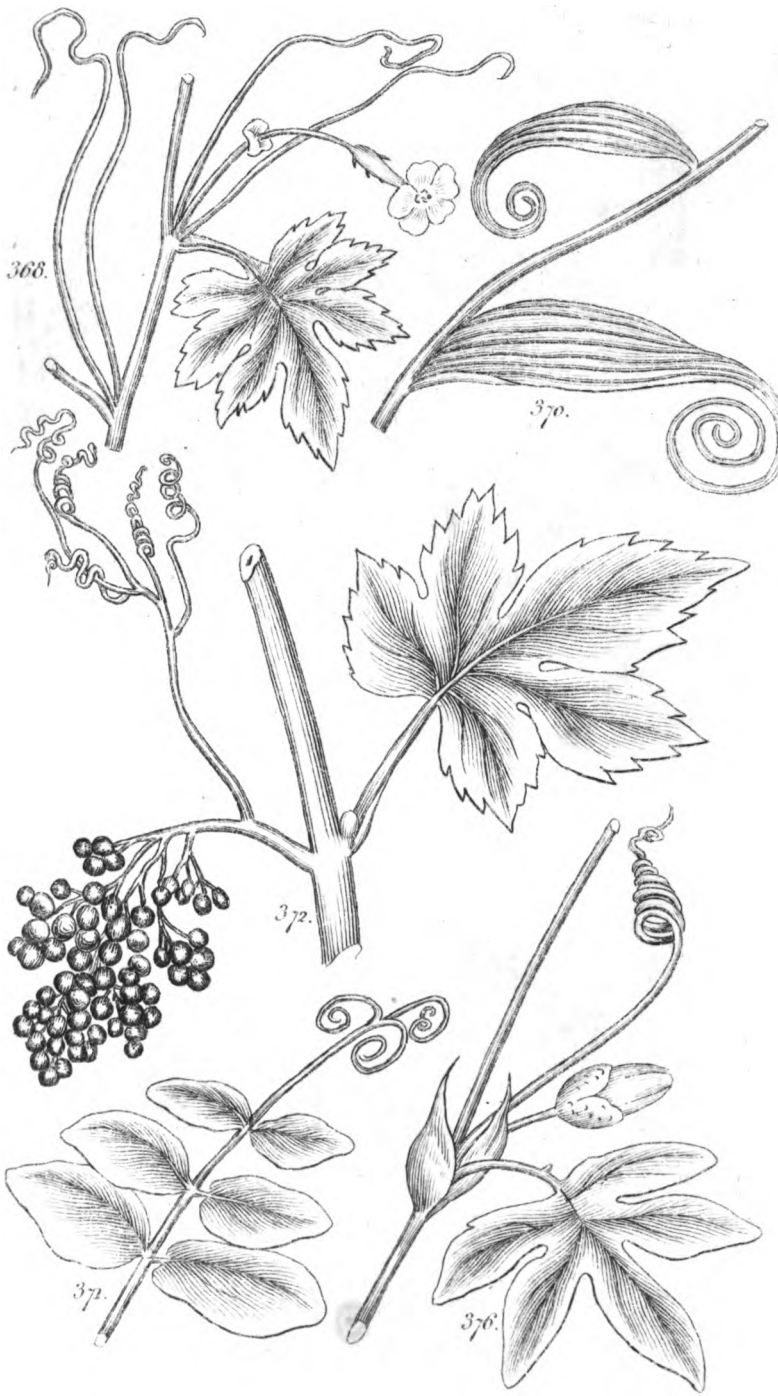


Miller del

Exes. Sculp.

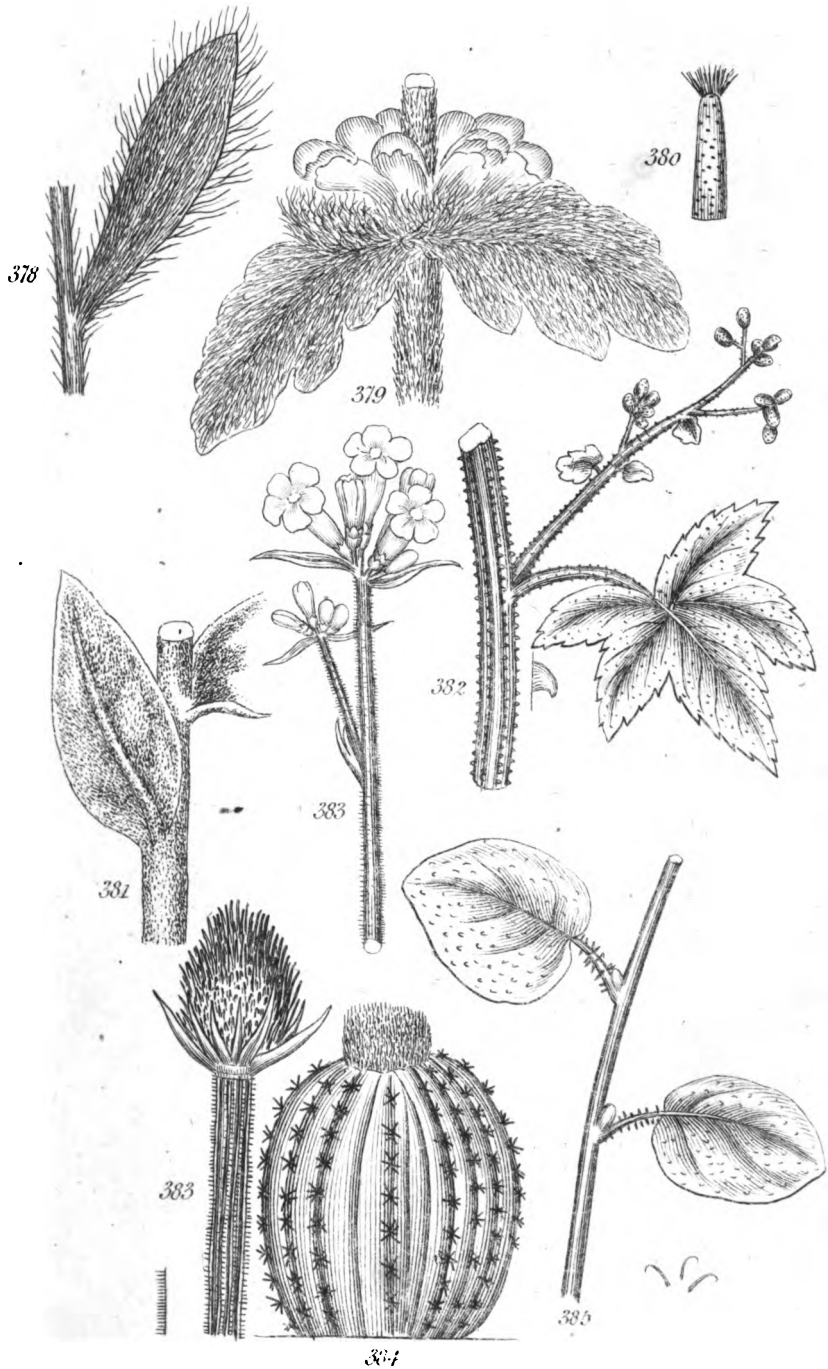
London Published by D^r Thornton, Jun^r 1 Sep

Plate 48.



Miller del. *Ewes sculp.*

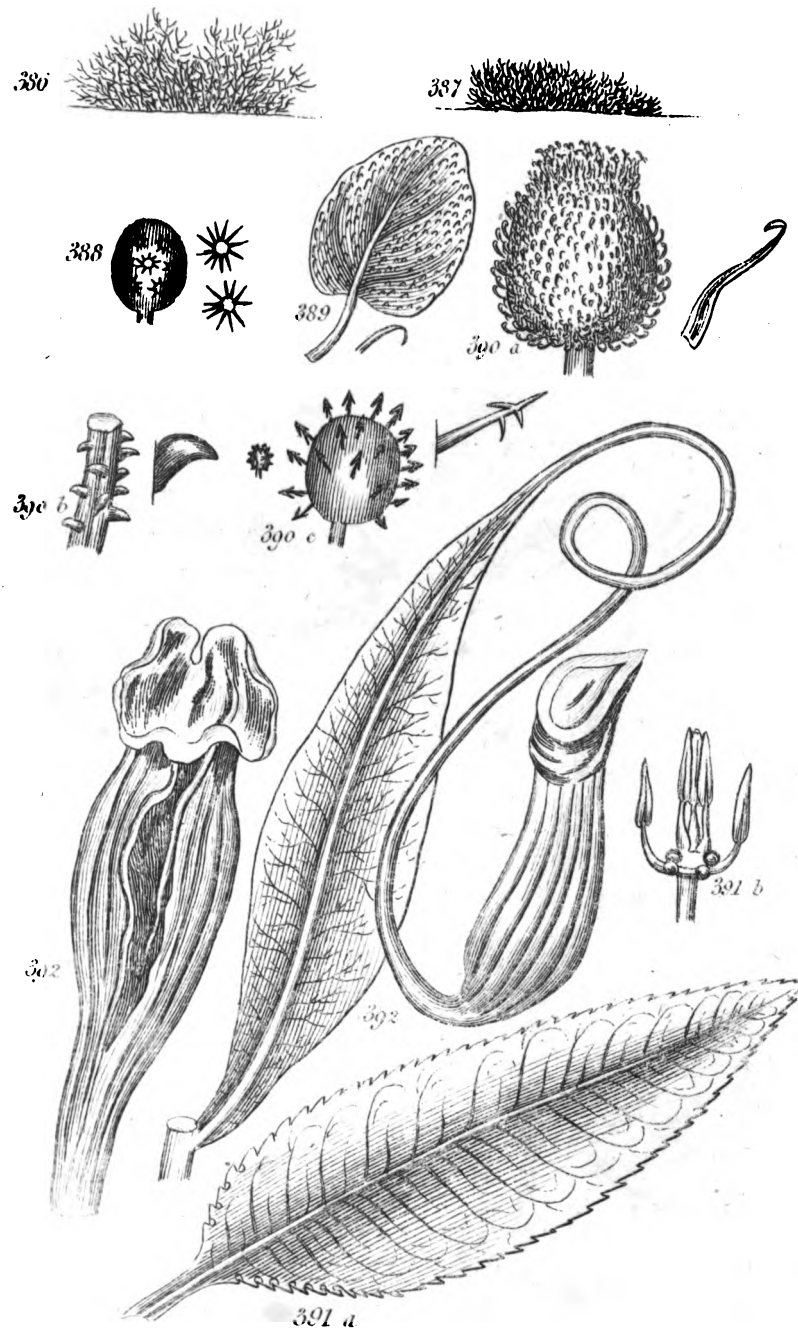
London Published by D^r Thornton, Jan^y 1812.



Miller del.

Ewer sculp.

London. Published by [illegible]



Eyes sculp.

London, Published by Dr. Thornton, Jan.y 1, 1812.

Plate 51.

Miller del

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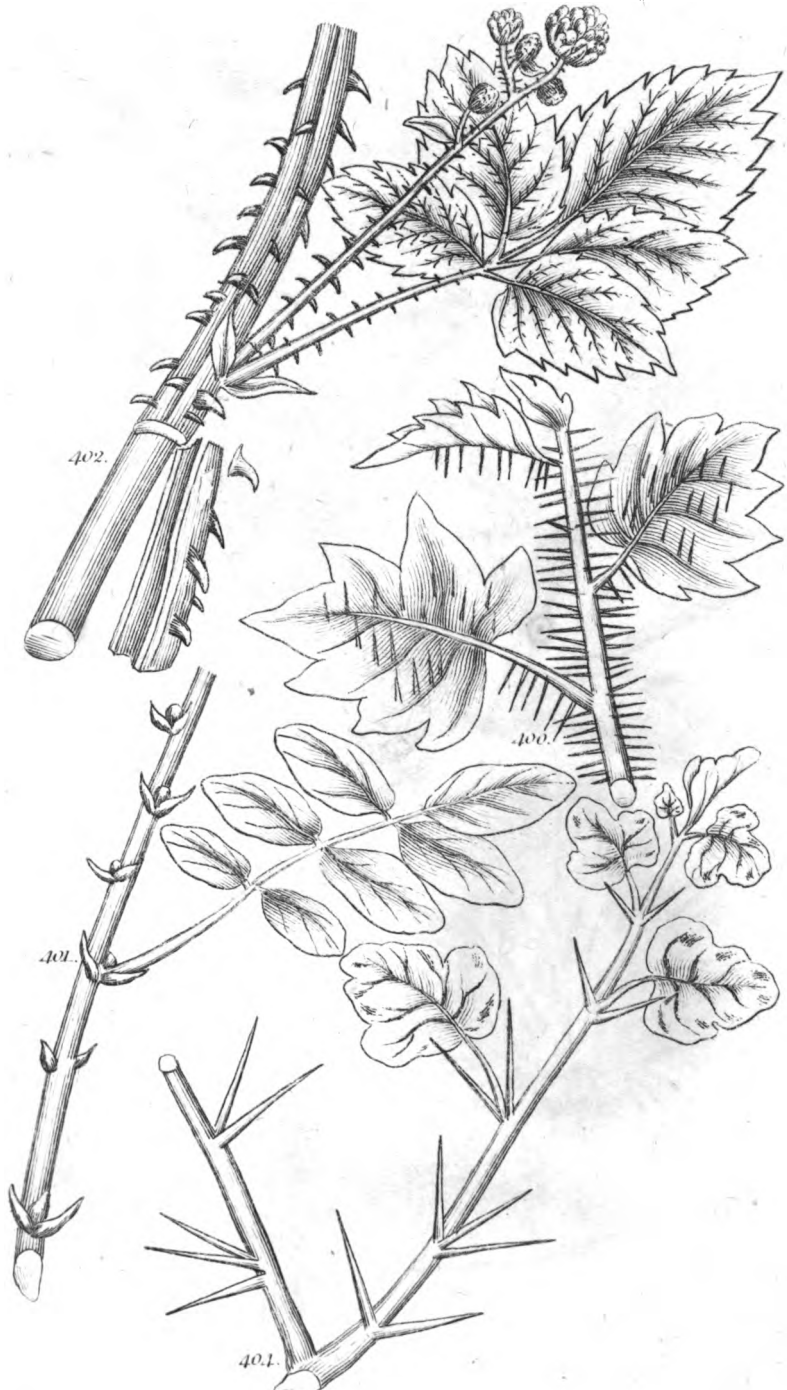
London, Published by D^r Thornton, June 1st 1800

Plate 52.



Miller del.

Eves sculp.

London, Published by D^r Thornton, June 1. 1812.

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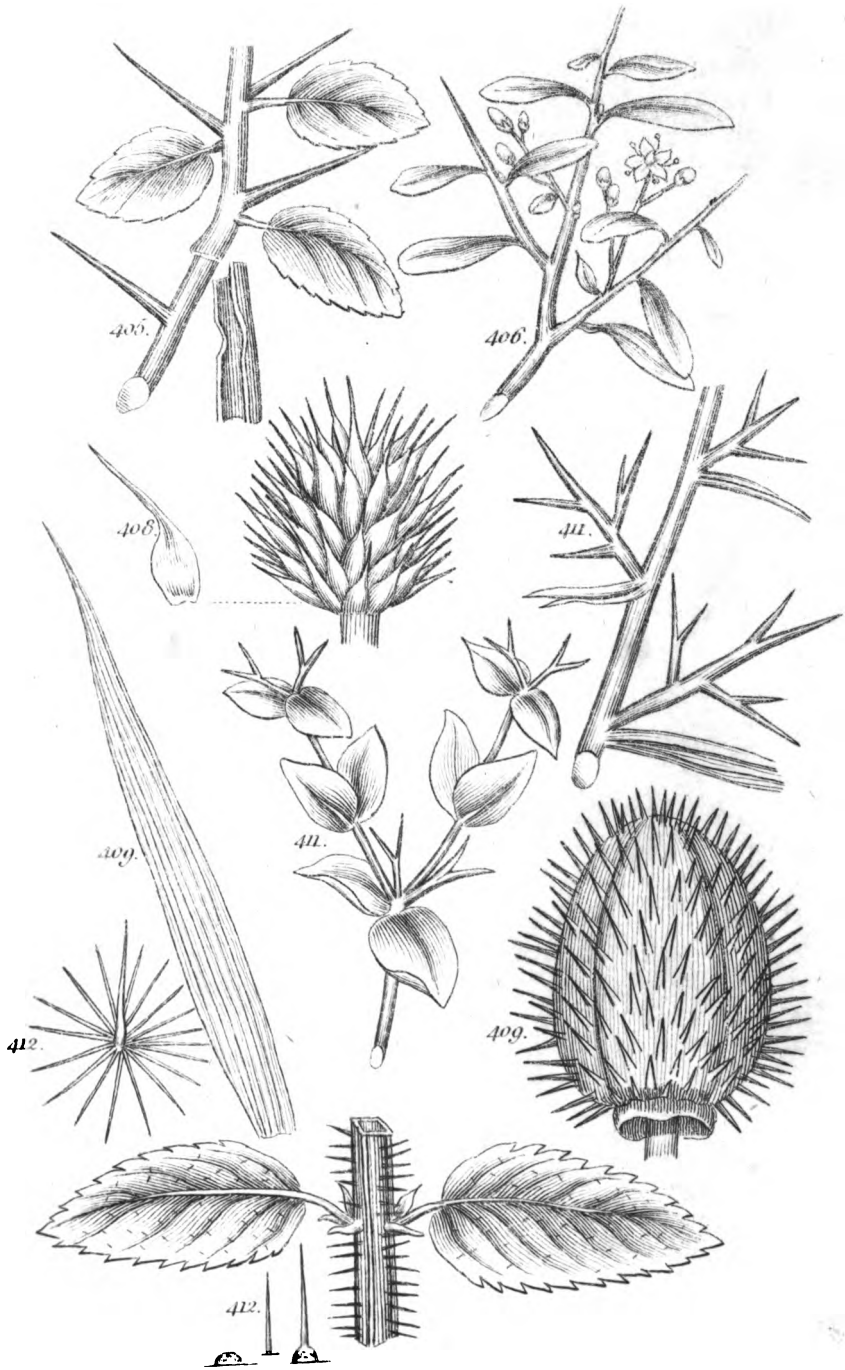
Plate 53.



Miller del.

Eves sculp.

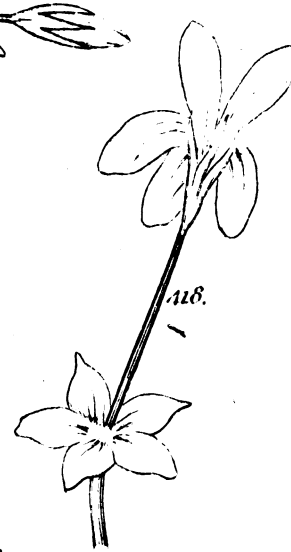
London, Published by D^r Thornton, Jan^y 1 1812.

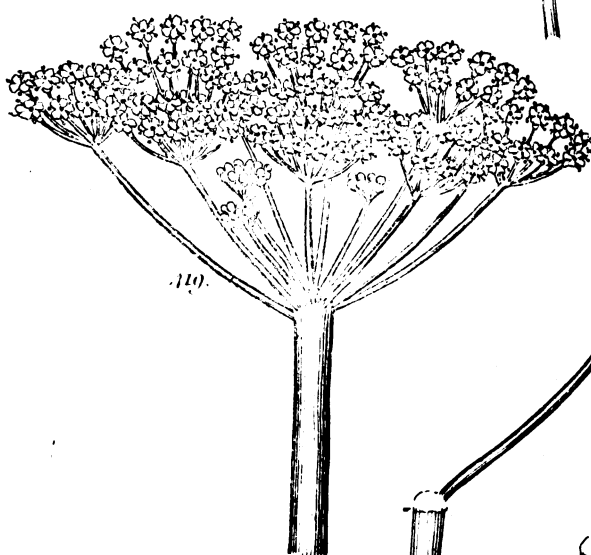
Plate 54.

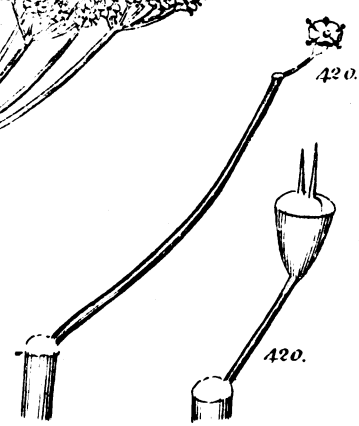
Miller del.

Eves sculp.

London, Published by Dr. Thornton, Jan.y 1.1812.



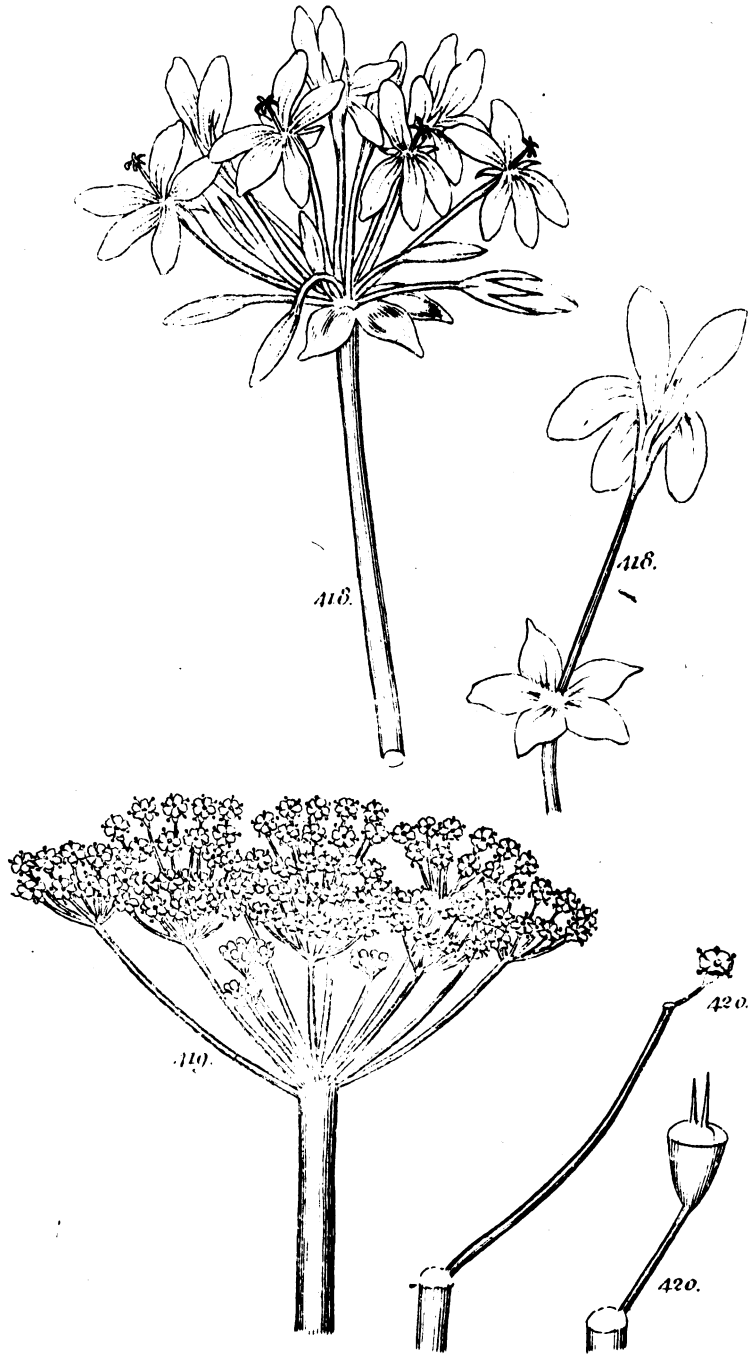




Miller del.

Ewes Sc.

London Published by Dr Thornton Jan.y 1.1812.



Miller del.

Ewer Sc.

London, Published by D.r Thornton, Jan.y 1.st 1812.

Miller del.

Eves sculp.

Plate 57.

Miller del. *Eves fculp.*

London, Published by P.t Thornton, Jun.y 1.1812.

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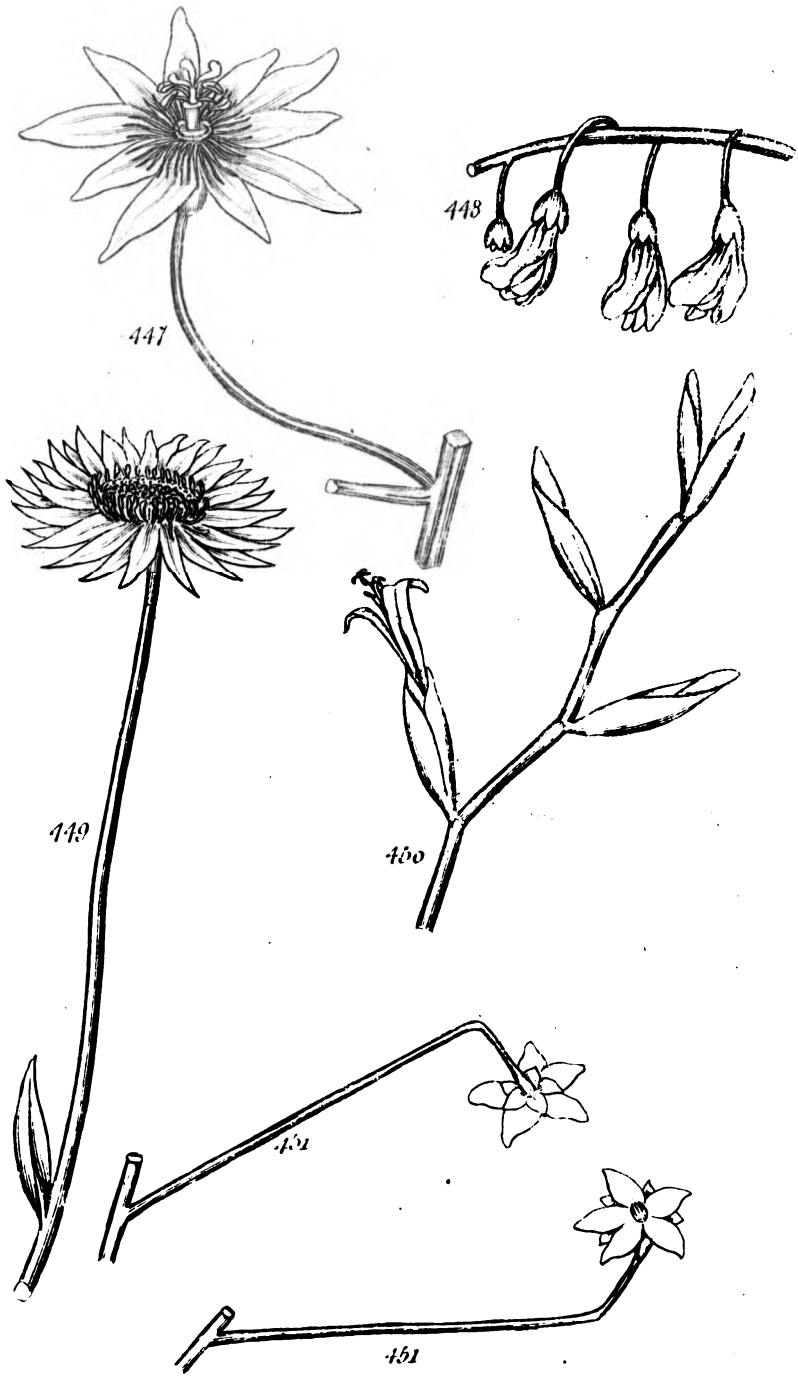
Miller del. Eves sculp.

London, Published by D.r Thornton, Jun.r 1.st 1811.

Plate 60.

Miller del. *Eves sculp.*

London, Published by D.r Thornton, Jan.y 1.st 1802.



Miller del. Ewer sculp.

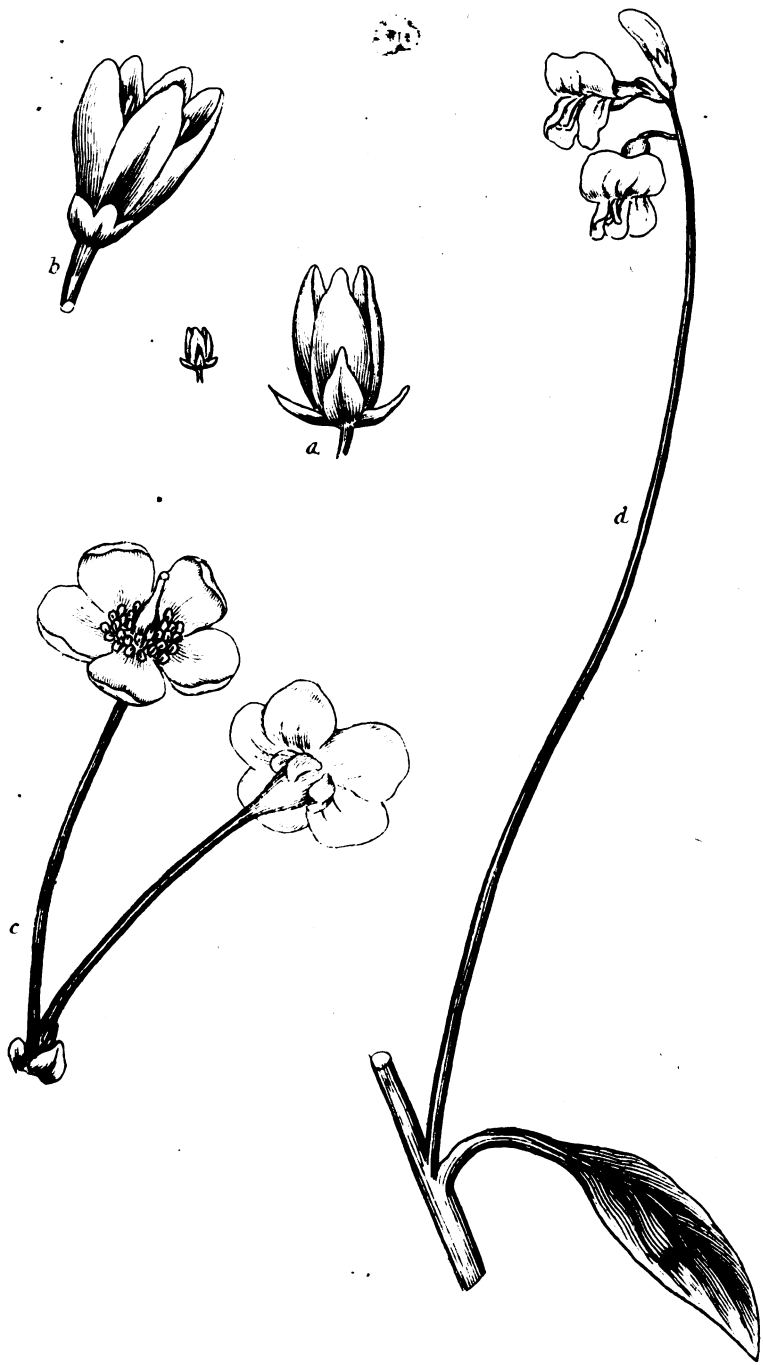
London, Published by D.r Thornton, Jan.y 1, 1812

Miller del *Eyes Sculp*

London, Published by E.t Thornton, Jan.y 1.st 1812

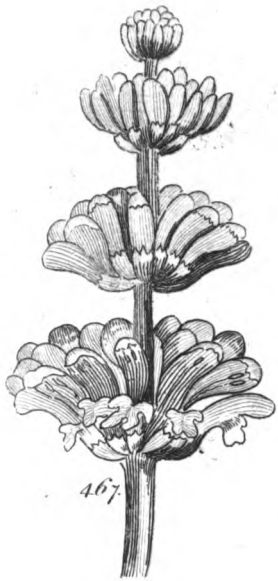
Miller del *Ewes sculp*

London, Published by D^r Thornton, Aug^t 1st 1800.



Miller del. Eves sculp.

London, Published by Dr Thornton, Jan.y 1, 1811.



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London Published by D.r Thornton, Jun.r 1.st 1812.

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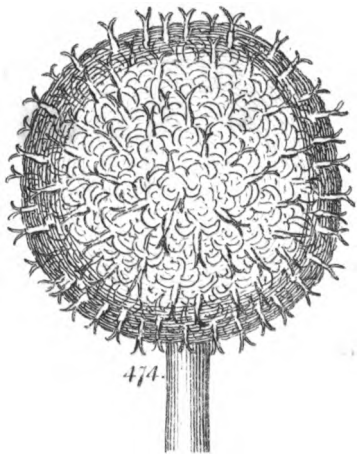
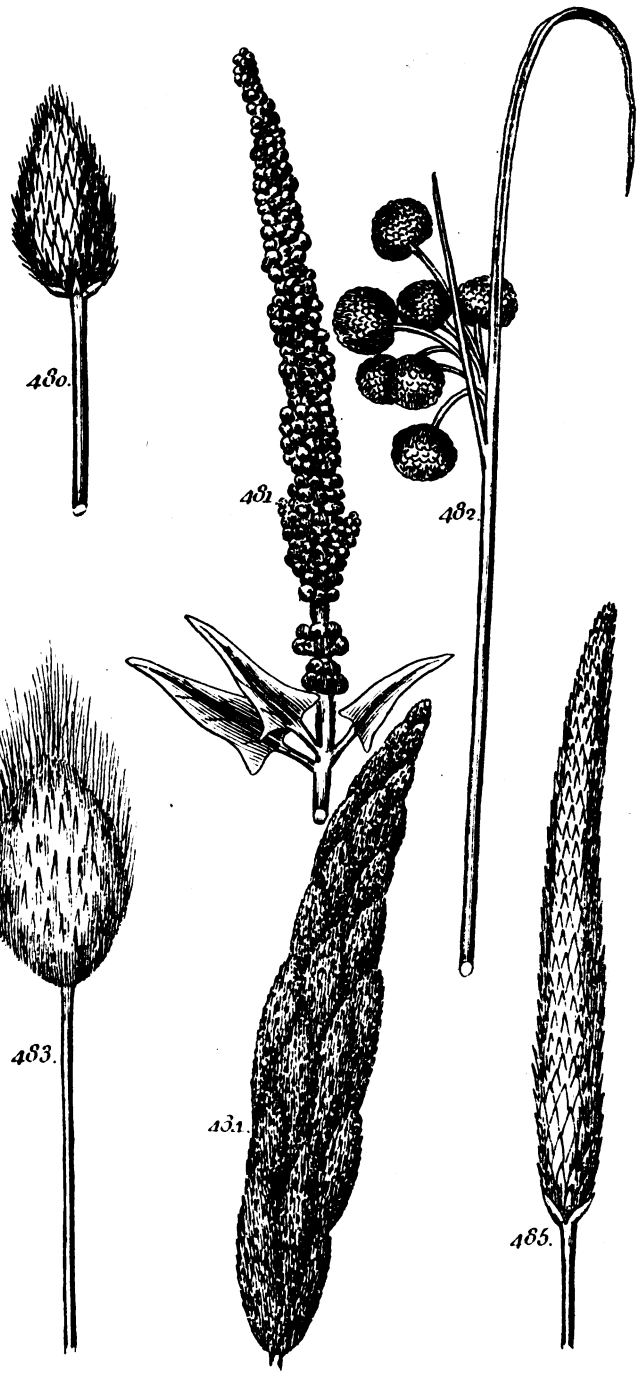


Miller del. *Ewes sculp.*

London Published by D^r Thornton, Jan^y 1 1812.



Miller del. Eves sculp.

London Published by Dr Thornton, Jan.1.1812.

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Sibbald del. Eves sculp.

London, Published by Dr Thornton, Jan.y 1.1811.

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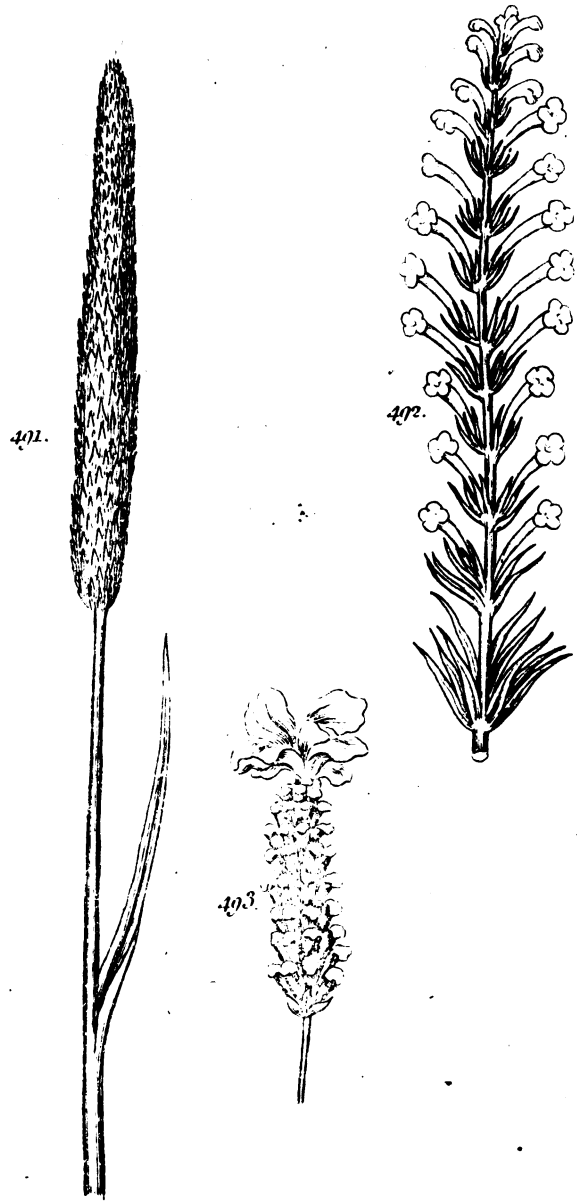
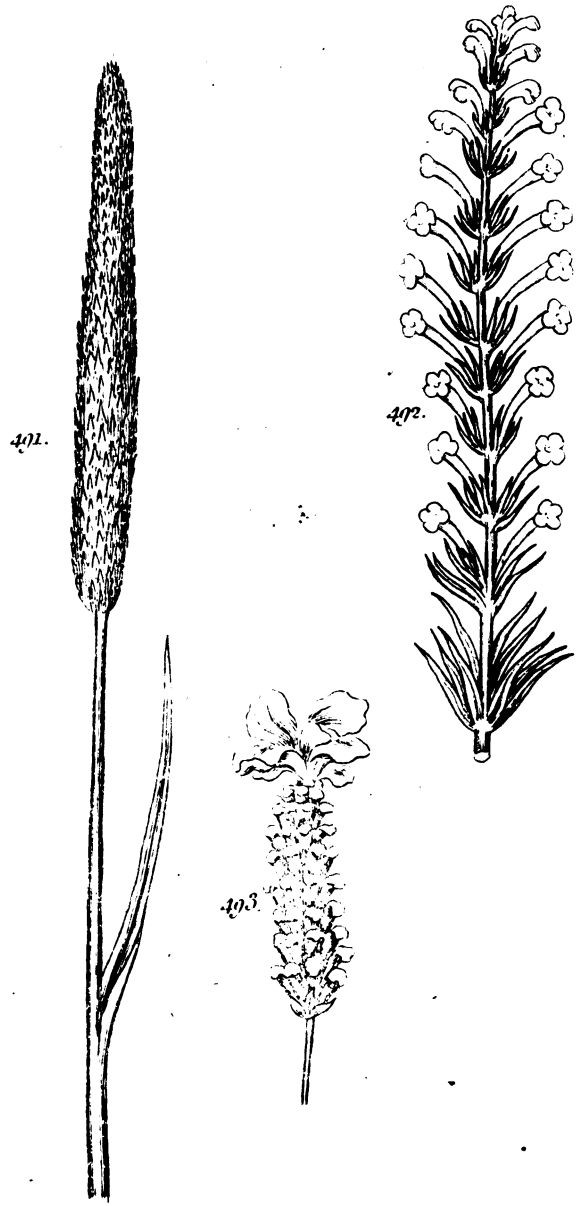


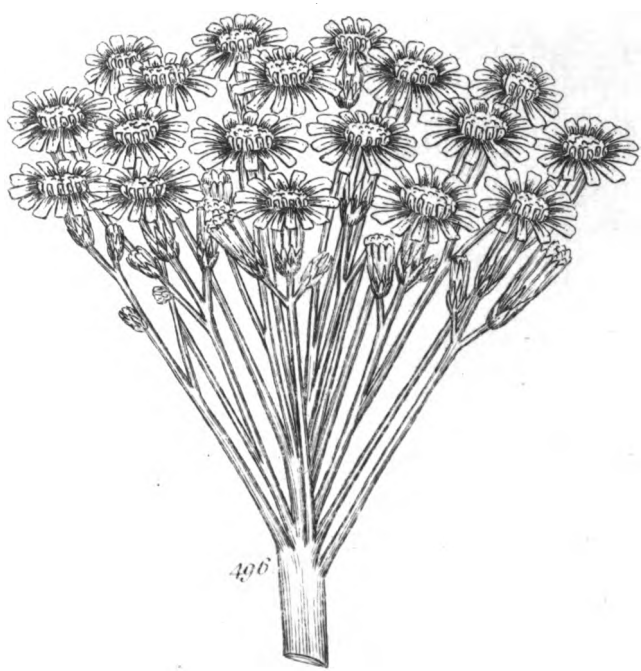
Miller del. *Eves sculp.*

London, Published by D^r Thornton, Jan^y 1, 1812.



Miller del. Eves sculp.

London, Publyhed by Dr Thornton, Jan.y 1, 1812.



Miller del. Eves sculp.

London, Published by Dr. Thornton, Jan.y 1, 1812.

Sutter del. Eves sculp.

London, Published by Dr Thornton, Jan.y 1, 1812.

Miller del. Eves sculp.

London, Published by Dr Thornton, Jan.y 1, 1812.

Plate 73.

Miller del. *Ewes fculp.*

London: Published by D.r Thornton, Jun.r 1, 1812.

Plate 74.

Vadis del.

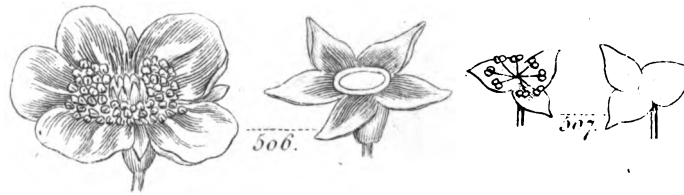
Eves Sculp.

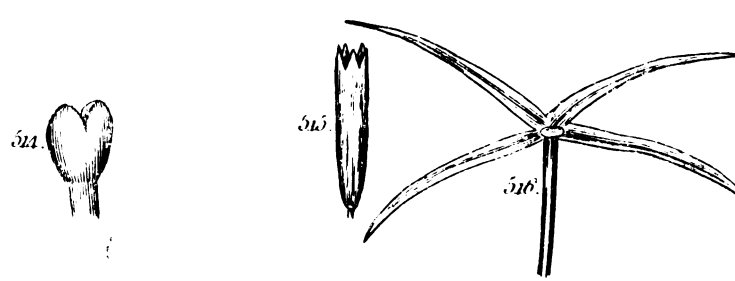
London, Published by Dr Thornton, Jan.y 1, 1812.

Miller del.

Eves sculp.

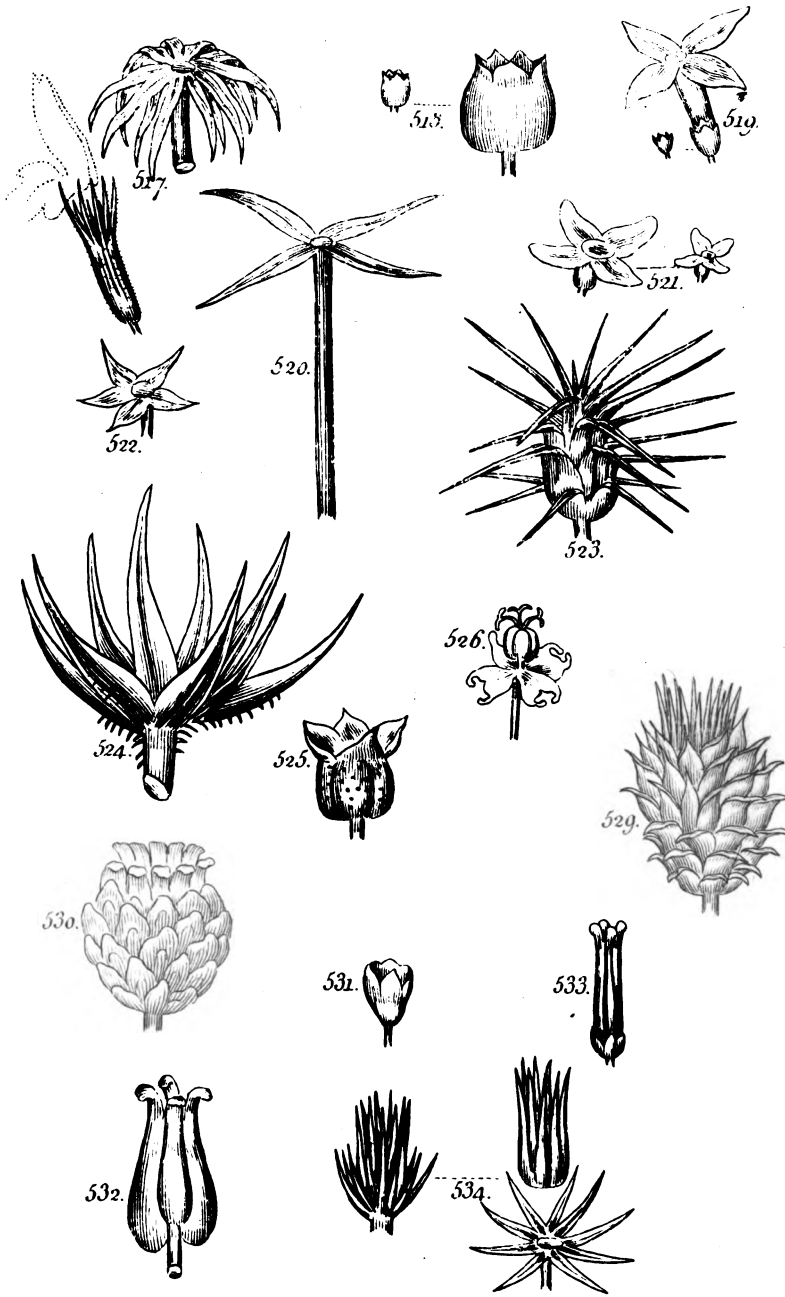
London, Published by Dr Thornton, Jan.y 1, 1812.





Miller del. Ewes sculp.

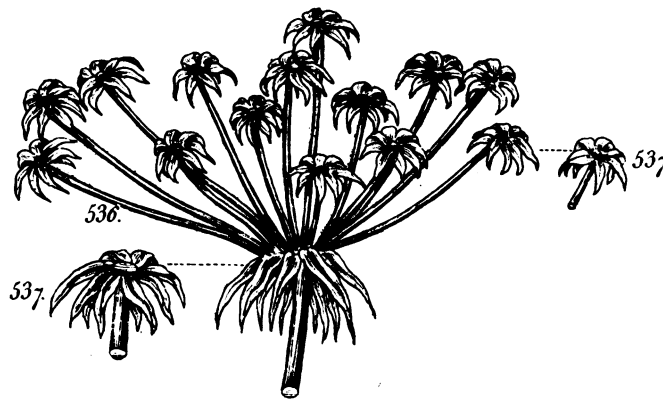
London, Published by Dr Thornton, Jan.y 1. 1812.

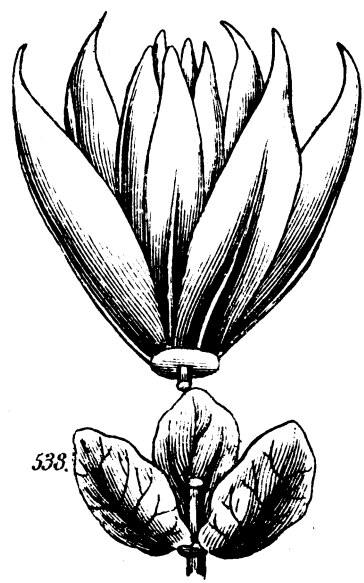


Miller del.

Eves sculp.

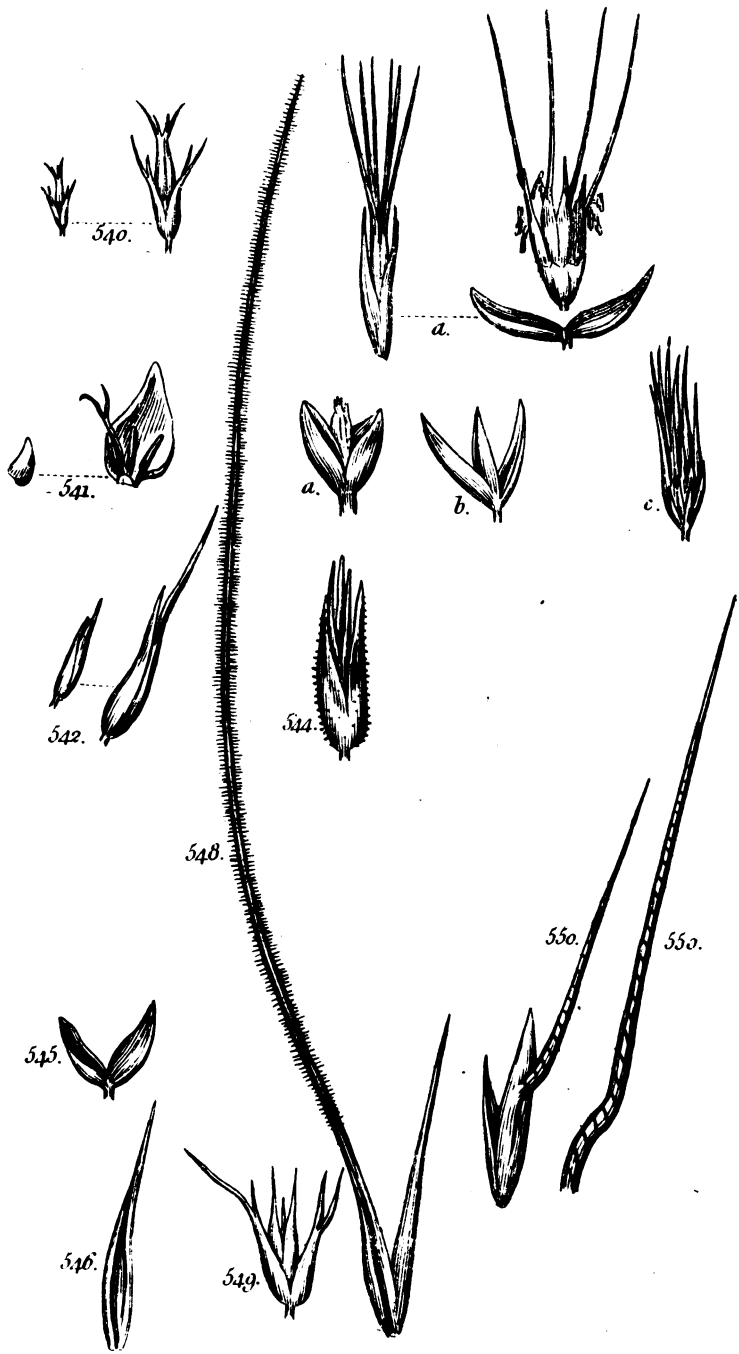
London, Published by D.r Thornton, Jun.r 1812.





Miller del

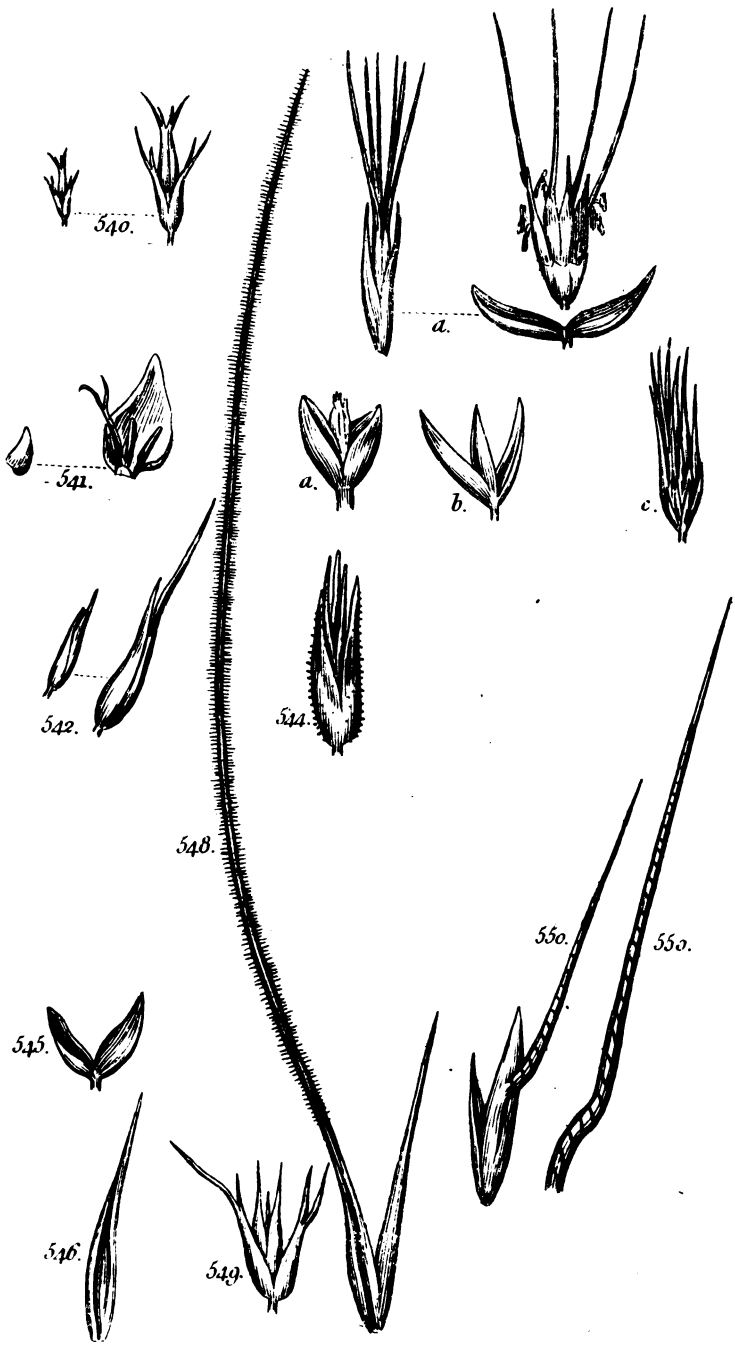
Published by W. Thornton, Lambeth



Miller del. Eves sculp.

London. Published by Dr Thornton, Jun.r 1 1812.

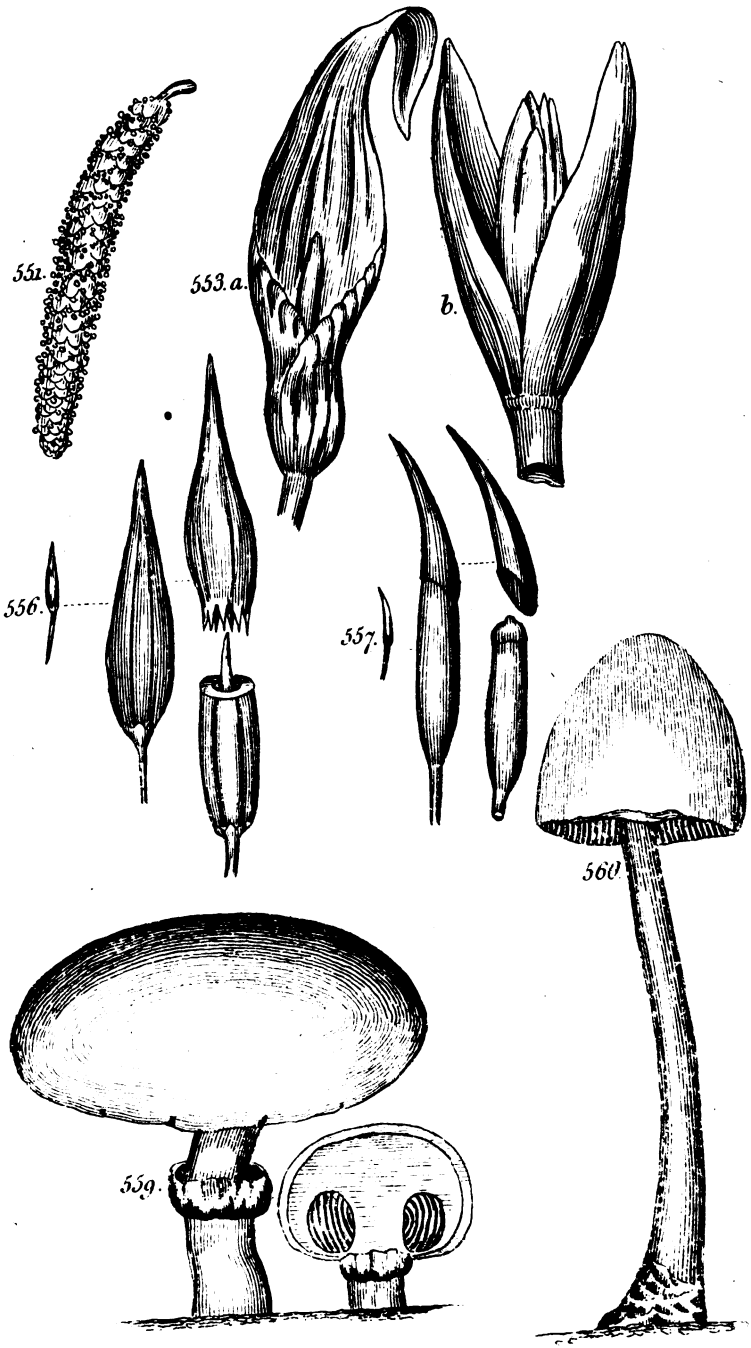
Plate 79.



Miller del.

Eves sculp.

London Published by Dr Thornton, Jun.r 1.1812.



Eves sculp

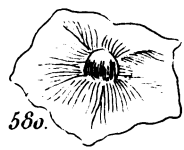
Miller del.

London Published by D.r Thornton. Jan.y 1.st 1812.

Miller del.

London, Published by W. Curtis, Botanic Garden, Lambeth.

Sowerby sculp.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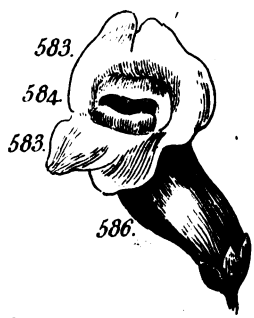
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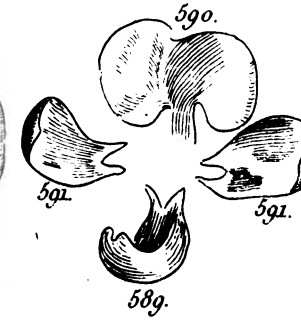
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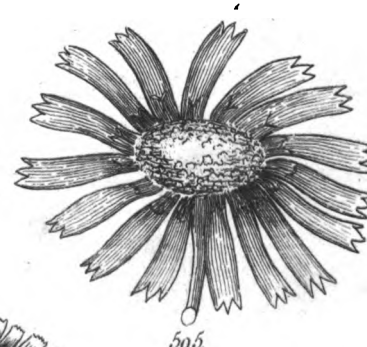
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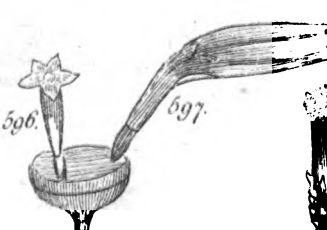
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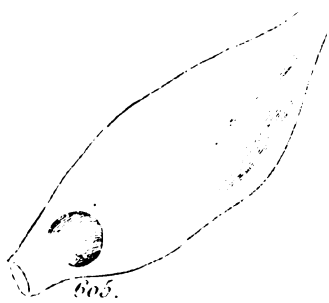

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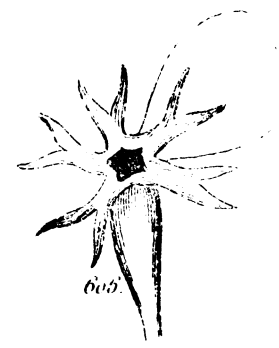

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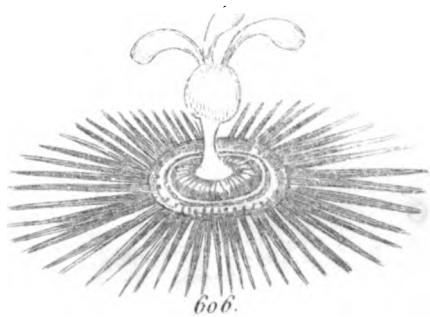

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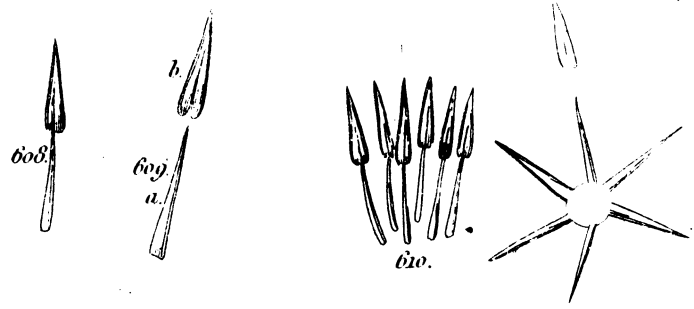

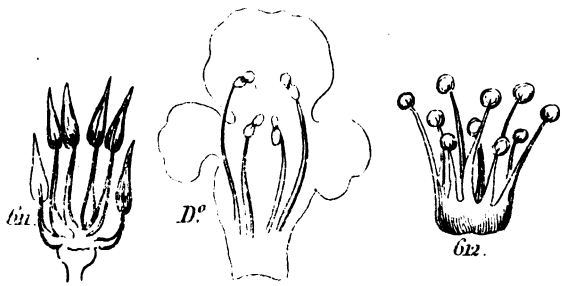

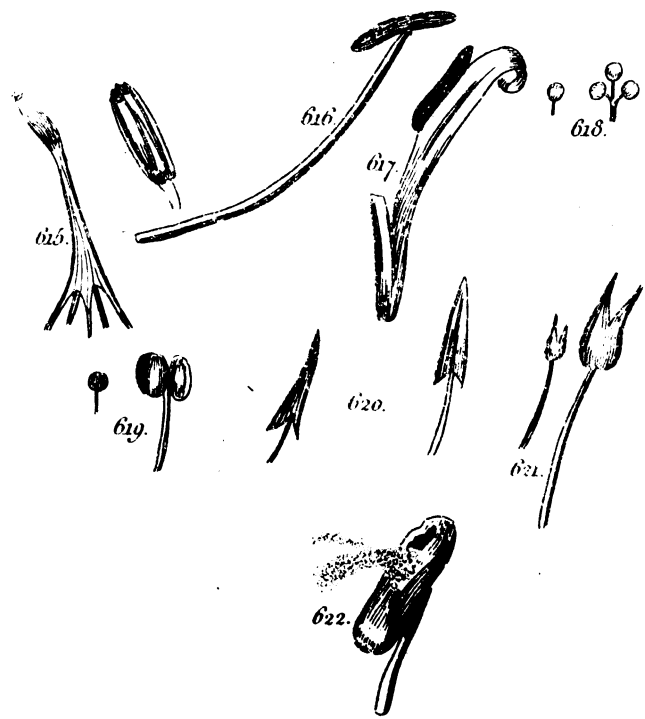

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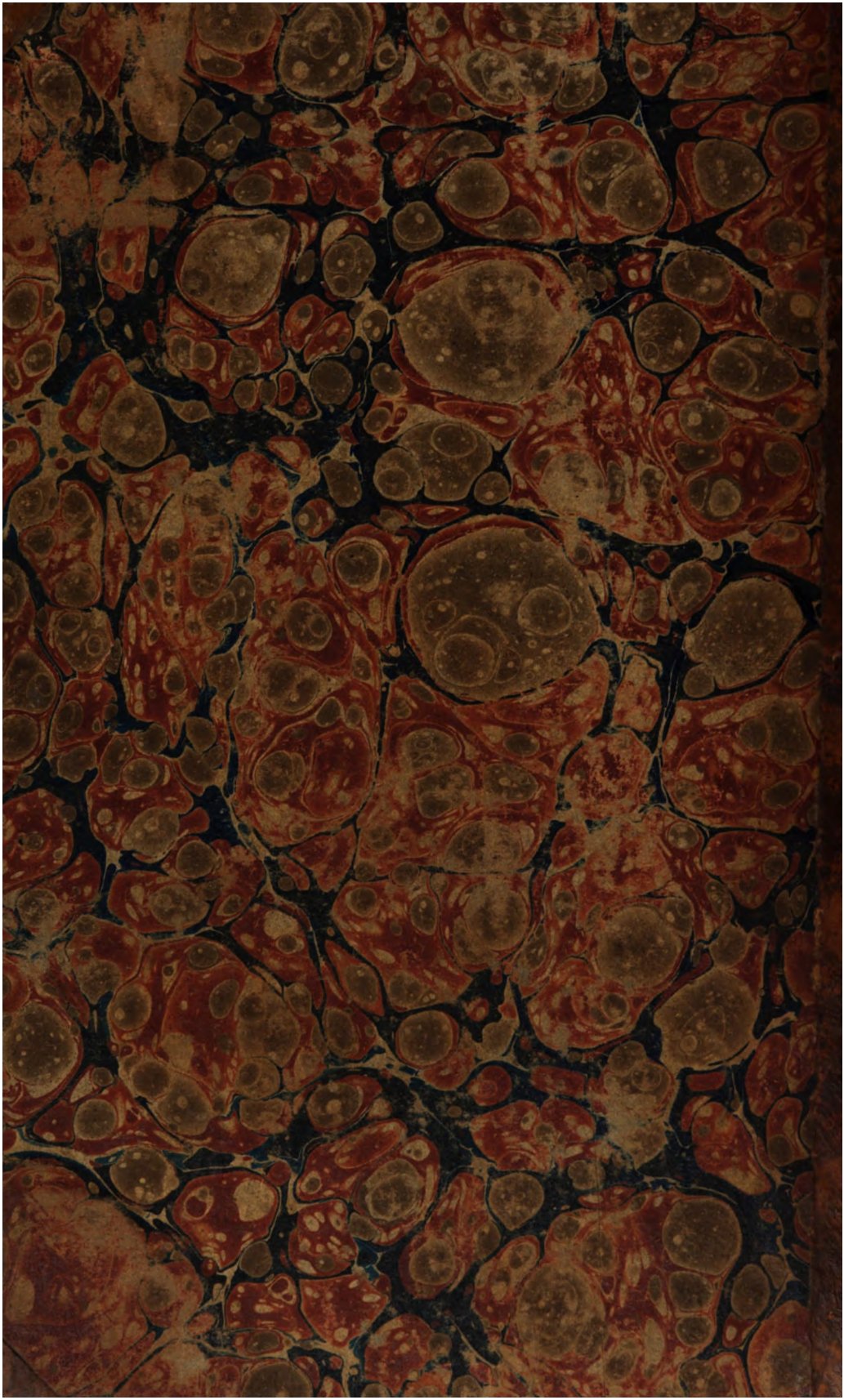
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